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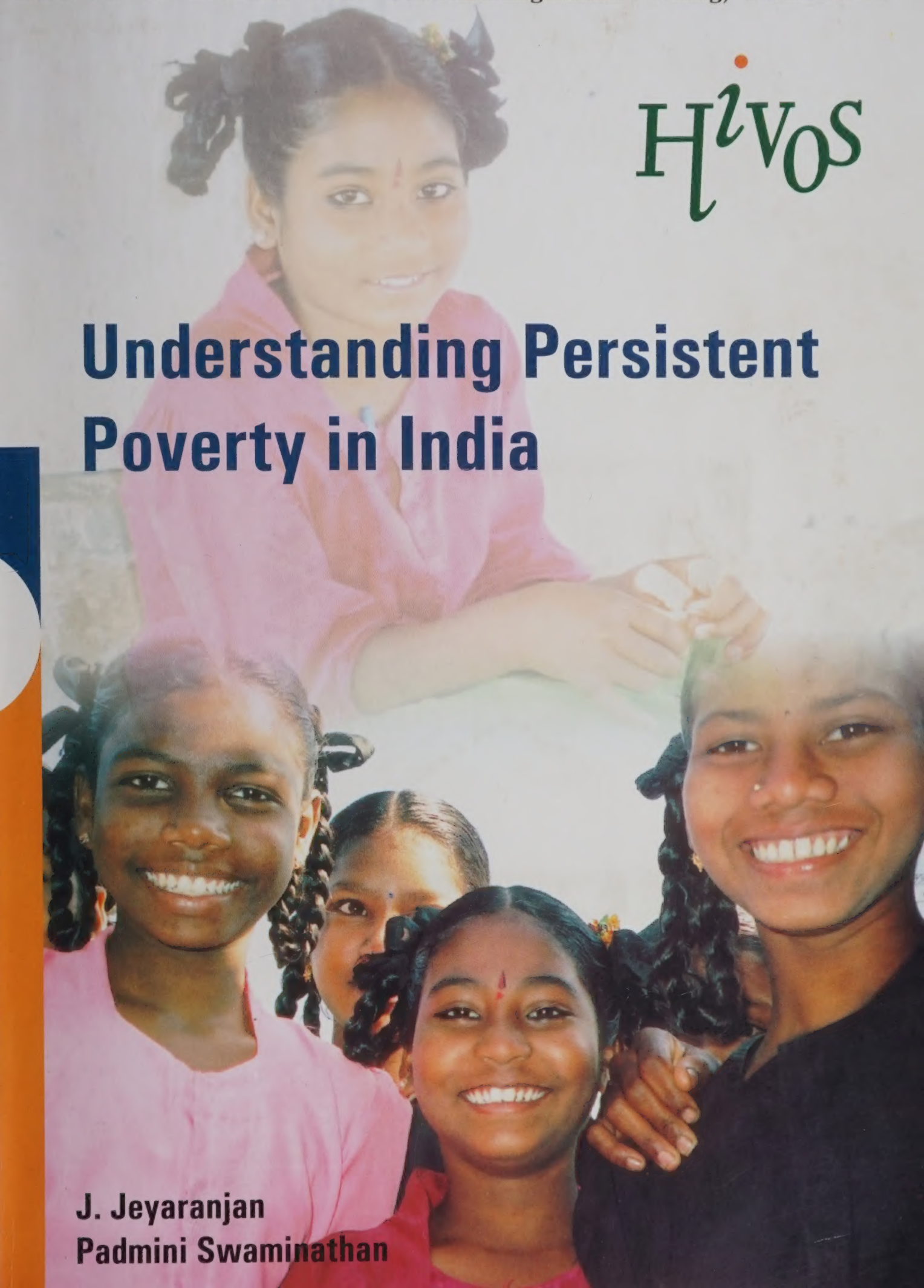

# Understanding Persistent Poverty in India

J. Jeyaranjan
Padmini Swaminathan

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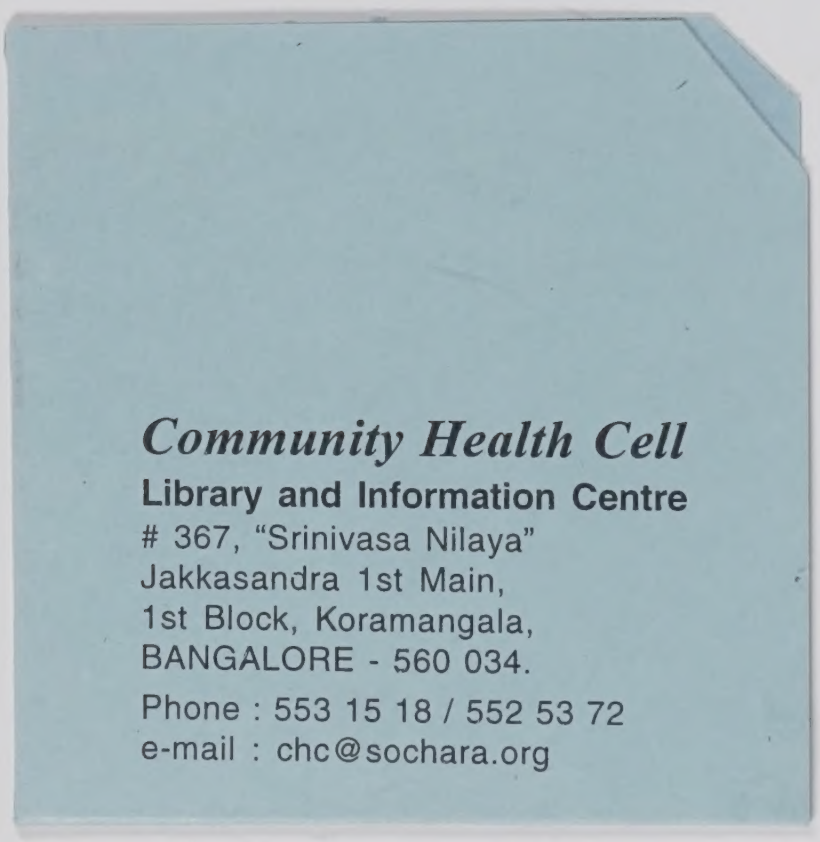
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1. **Front Cover**

   Young children freed from child labour in Khammam Dt., Andhra Pradesh. Today they are in School and have dreams like all children ... of living life with possibilities and choices.

2. **Back Cover**

   Children at an early childhood centre, Secure, Khammam, A. P.
   Assisted by Aide et Action

# Understanding Persistent Poverty in India

J. Jeyaranjan
Padmini Swaminathan

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**J. Jeyaranjan**
**Padmini Swaminathan**

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# PREFACE

It is with pleasure we make available to Hivos partners and the wider circle of members of the voluntary sector this special study done by Dr. J. Jeyaranjan (Institute of Development Alternatives, Chennai) and Prof. Padmini Swaminathan (Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai), "Understanding Persistent Poverty in India". In 1996 Hivos had published a study done by Prof. Leela Gulati and Dr. R. Ramalingam, "Poverty and Deprivation: Some Inter-State Comparisons". Many partners and friends wrote to us stating that it was very useful for their work and that they extensively used the report in their training and advocacy meetings. It is seven years since this last report and we felt it was time to revisit the states we are working in and provide partners relevant data for the states that they are working in.

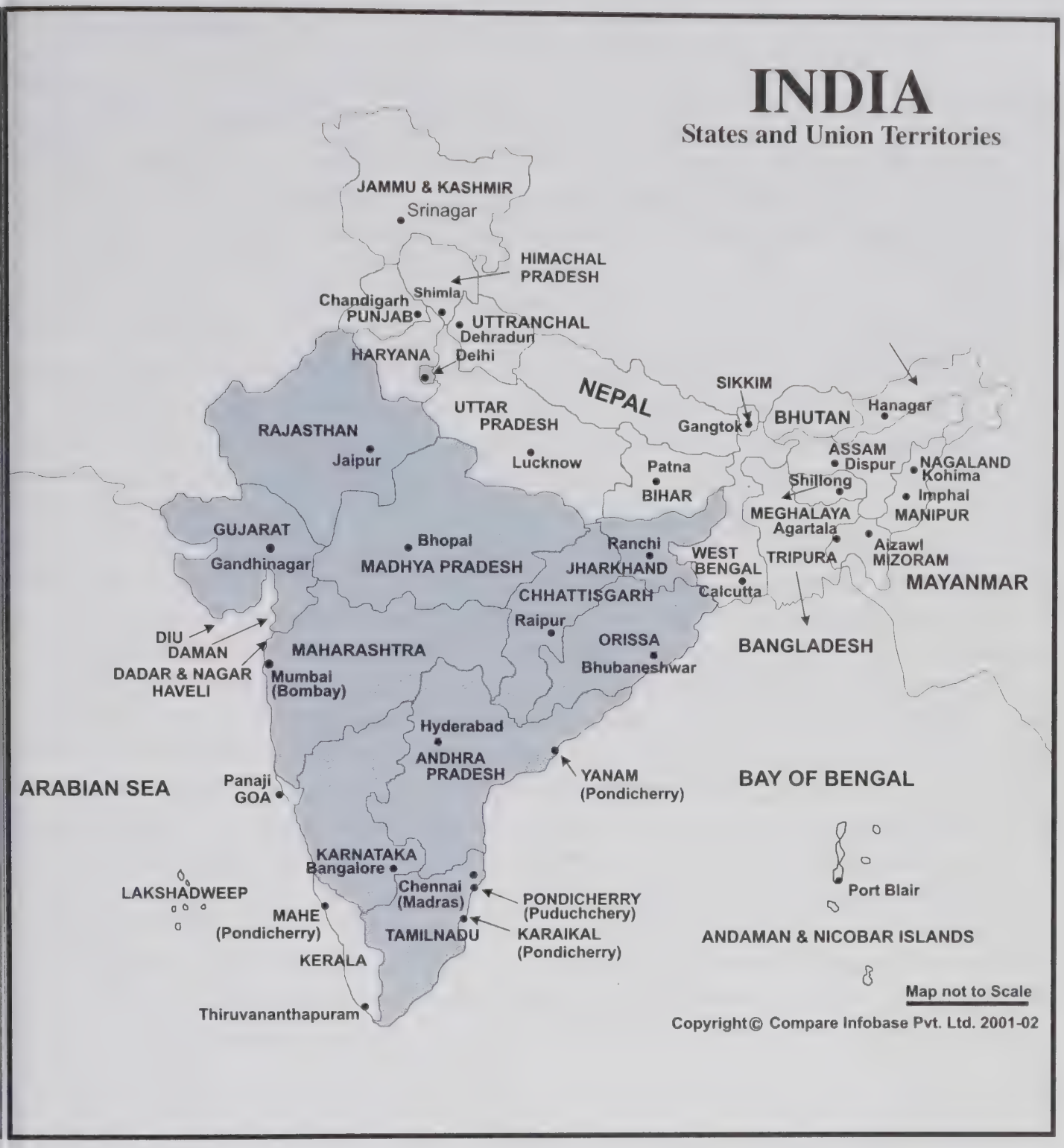
Today Hivos supports about 80 organisations and 105 projects. Hivos' programmes are concentrated in the three southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and in the tribal belt which stretches from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the West, across Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the centre, to Orissa and Jharkhand in the east of the sub-continent. A number of partner organisations with a regional or national focus are located in the major urban centres of Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Delhi. The work of the Regional Office includes a range of financial and non-financial services for the NGO sector, enhancing its monitoring capacity (more systematic and planned interventions); streamlining the programme in the tribal belt; identifying a number of partners who come into the policy spearheads of economic activities, culture, environment, gender, women and development, human rights and HIV/AIDS. In the sectors of economy and culture separate funds have been set up vis-à-vis the Hivos Triodos Fund and the Hivos Culture Fund.

It is in this context of providing a report that was an easy reference document for our partners that we approached Dr. J. Jeyaranjan (Institute of Development Alternatives, Chennai) and Prof. Padmini Swaminathan (Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai). They were kind enough to respond positively to our request. This study is specially prepared for direct and easy referencing by users. It contains a rich resource of reliable data taken from official sources, which touch upon the various dimensions of poverty and its implications for people living in that condition. By bringing together available data relating to income levels, land holdings, education, health and other basic needs issues, the study demonstrates how the arrangement of data and its cross tabulation can enable a reasonable reading of the extent of deprivation suffered by the poor and the consequent vulnerability that this deprivation entails. The authors have provided extensive data totaling 63 tables in all, along with a concise overarching text. The choice of data relating to resource base, income generation and capability enhancing is purposive in order to provide, wherever possible, a special focus on social classes and more important, to highlight the 'debilitating' characteristic of continued poverty. We do hope that our partners, other members of the development sector, aid institutions and policy makers will find this document useful.

We would like to thank the authors of this report for obliging us with several texts re-edited for purposes of further analysis and tailoring it to user needs. We hope that the dismal picture emerging from the data that marks the poverty condition of large numbers of our people will alert policy makers on the direction of financing for development. Committed and focused support can indeed assist the millions of citizens in the country who enjoy very few of the privileges of citizenship to overcome material hardships and to live with dignity and rights.

**Shobha Raghuram**
Director, Hivos India Regional Office

17.11.03




Ten States in which Hivos supports Programmes:
Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,
Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

## 1 *Introduction*

Poverty is not a one-dimensional phenomenon. However, target orientation, strategizing and problem solving methods of the state has forced the latter to grapple with the problem by defining poverty in a particular way namely, in terms of income. This way of defining and measuring poverty has suffered due to raging controversies over methods of measurement and survey.[1] Our objective here is to understand poverty not just in the widely understood sense of money income of various sections of the people. We do consider such an index; in addition we also try to look into various other dimensions and manifestations of poverty particularly in the Indian context. Indian context is highly complex given its caste system enmeshed with patriarchy and sharp class differences within each caste. These three grids namely, class, caste and gender are almost all pervasive in defining and dictating the course of multiple socio-economic and political courses and outcomes in the country. Hence, efforts to understand problems in the Indian economy and society ought to be conceptualized within these grids particularly when we intend to move towards a more comprehensive understanding of poverty and attempt to solve the same. Thus what we attempt here is to profile the phenomenon of poverty in various states, across various social class and gender. Since we use only the available secondary data, our attempt has several limitations. First of all, we do not have data disaggregated by social classes and gender for various aspects of poverty and deprivation that we have considered. Secondly, the data are sorely dated for some aspects. Data collected by official agencies like Census Organization and National Sample Survey Organization are made available to the public with considerable time lag. More importantly, only a part of the collected data is made available in the public domain. Thus, efforts to know about the lives of people through an analysis of these data sources are severely constrained. Thirdly, data are not at all available for some of the newly formed states. Fourthly, while some data are based on comprehensive census surveys, some others are based on sample surveys. This in itself is not a problem but one has to be aware of which data are based on census and which are based on sample surveys when inferences and comparisons are made. Fifthly, we have not considered the entire country as this work is meant for the organizations supported by Hivos. Hivos is involved in development activities in 10 major states in India. Our attempt is to provide a comparative statistical picture of the socio-economic conditions that prevail in these 10 states. Though Hivos does not work in Kerala, we have included that state for comparative purposes (for its sterling achievement in the social sector)[2]. Similarly, we have considered West Bengal as some parts of it have been carved out to form the state of Jharkhand (the latter of concern to Hivos). The analysis and perspective that is provided in this Report is to serve as a ready reckoner for Hivos and its partners in planning their programmes.

This brief report is organised as follows. To begin with we use the latest (for the year 2002) Human Development Index to categorize the states. Then we proceed to look into the

1. For a similar view, See Krishnaraj (2002).
2. For an interesting account of the historical roots for such development in Kerala, See Lieten (2002).

characteristics of the population. Once we have an idea of the particular segment of the population being addressed by us, then we move on to study their livelihood. Here we will essentially discuss access to land and the occupational profile of the population. We will get to know about how people live and the economically and socially vulnerable among them. Then we move on to examine various other deprivations or dimensions of poverty viz., access to education, access to health and access to amenities. This understanding would in turn help the organizations in the formulation of measures that would enhance the capabilities of the vulnerable sections of the society.

## 2 *Location of States as per Their HDI Rank*

We shall use the concept of Human Development Index to categorize the states and then analyse the experience of these states with regard to various aspects of development. The Human Development Index (HDI) is constructed as a measure of human development and consists of three components, namely, longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living. The individual ranks of the states under our consideration are provided in **Table 1.**

We find that 6 out of 10 states where Hivos operates have a 'low' HDI while 4 states have a 'medium' HDI. Kerala that ranks first among all the states is presented to facilitate comparison with other states. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra rank a distant 3rd and 4th compared to Kerala while Bihar presents the worst scenario. Bihar's HDI is 0.367 as against Kerala's HDI value of 0.638. The other states that have a low HDI value are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal in that order.

While a comprehensive account of factors underlying the status of different states with regard to human development is beyond the scope of this report, we shall however discuss the prevailing pattern of some of the important aspects of human development across the chosen states.

### 3.1 *Demographic Characteristics of the Selected States: Size and Growth (Numbers)*

An analysis of the size of the population across states (where Hivos operates) indicate that Maharashtra is the most populous state with 97 million, accounting for 9 percent of the country's population (see **Table 2**). Population size is the least in Orissa with 37 million, that is 3.5% of the country's population. The states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra cover a vast area, accounting for 9 to 10% of the country's total area each. Population density is the highest in West Bengal, followed by Bihar. In both these states, about 8% of the country's population reside in about 3% of its area.

Analysing the growth rate of population we find that among states that have a low HDI value as well as those with a medium HDI value, nearly half the total number of states have a growth rate that is higher than the country's average. Bihar, the state that has the lowest HDI in 2002,

has registered very rapid population growth over 1991 and 2001, at 28.43%. Tamil Nadu experiences the lowest population growth rate, and also has a high HDI rank. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have registered a relatively high rate of population growth. From **Tables 3 and 4** we find that in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the high rate of population growth is related to high crude birth rates. However, in Maharashtra the birth rate is relatively low indicating that the population growth here can be attributed not only to natural growth of population but also to high rates of in-migration into the state. **Table 5** shows that Bihar and Gujarat are the only two states where the rate of growth of population has registered an increase in the 1990s compared to the 1980s. Reasons for low and high birth rates across states are highly complex to understand. Here, secondary data alone will not help us to grasp the complexity as would be evident from the following discussion.

Kerala has achieved a low birth rate along with phenomenal improvements in its social sector (as indicated by its levels of literacy, access to health care, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality etc); however states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are recording lower birth rates without such levels of improvement in their social sector. *Thus fertility decline in various states can neither be perceived as a linear change across the board over time nor is the rate of change of fertility directly in consonance with rate of change in social sector indicators; the complex patterns underlying this transition need to be grappled with.* To elaborate further on this point, let us consider the case of Tamil Nadu. The birth rate in urban Tamil Nadu was stagnant in the 1970s but started to decline very rapidly since the early 1980s. On the other hand, the birth rate in rural Tamil Nadu started falling even during the seventies. This in turn had led to the narrowing of the gap in the vital rates between the urban and rural Tamil Nadu. Presently, the birth rate is more or less the same in both rural and urban Tamil Nadu. Importantly, such a sharp decline in the birth rate is noted among marginal sections of the society like the formally illiterate and the scheduled caste population of the state (Nagaraj, 1999). Similarly, there are pockets in the state, which despite high infant mortality, have experienced rapid decline in birth rates. There are other pockets such as Kanyakumari district where the female literacy is high along with high fertility rates whereas in Erode district both literacy rates and age specific fertility rates are low (Swaminathan, 1998). *Explanations for these conflicting patterns as of now remain as speculations. Only a number of micro studies can unravel this complex social reality.* However, secondary data analyses do break the myth that the poor are 'breeding' more and faster even if, as of now, we have no explanations for the sharper fertility decline among SCs/STs. What however can be done at the ground level is to meticulously record births/deaths among these segments of the population.

While in some states like Bihar, high total fertility rate is still an issue, it is certainly not so in many areas – particularly the southern states – where total fertility rate is either already at the replacement level (that is, 2.1) or is fast approaching that. But the manner in which the fertility rate has declined (rather sharply) in some of the latter states – like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and even Tamil Nadu – is a cause for worry because of its negative implications for maternal and child health. Fertility decline in these areas is almost solely due to family limitation with

tubectomy as the sole method used, with very little role for spacing and increase in age at marriage. This has resulted in an increase in pregnancies at risk with deleterious consequences for maternal and child health.

*So, whether in states with high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Bihar) or with low TFR (Andhra etc.,) the emphasis should shift to issues relating to* ***quality*** *of population rather than remain at the level of the* ***quantity*** *of population.*

## *3.2 Where do People live?*

We have discussed about the size of the population in the states under consideration. An important associated question is to know where people live. Urban living is associated with certain positive features like opportunity for non-agricultural employment and a more regular income and thereby a more stable livelihood as compared to the fragile livelihood options in the rural areas. Urbanization is generally regarded as an indicator of development – the higher the level of urban population in a state higher would be its rank as far as development is concerned. However, the experiences of third world countries caution us against positively associating urbanization with development. Our own experience suggests that urbanization has gone hand in hand with huge slum population (see **Tables 6 and** 7) characterized by extreme levels of urban poverty and deprivation. In fact, the more 'developed' the state (Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, for instance) the greater the size of slum population. With regard to the percentage of population living in urban areas, we find that states that are categorized as 'medium' development are more urbanized than those that are 'low' development states.

In the country as a whole nearly 28% live in its urban areas[3] and there is a wide variation across states in this regard. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have more than 40% of their population in urban areas while Bihar and Orissa are at the other end of the spectrum with less than 15% of population in urban areas. Interestingly, however, the pace of urbanization had slowed down considerably in the country. During the early 1990s, when the economy was sought to be liberalized, the protagonists of such a policy predicted that due to massive external investments in the industries that would be located in urban centres, work force would be drawn into the urban centres resulting in rapid urbanization in the country. On the other hand, the critics argued that the roll back policy of the state would impoverish the hinterland and there would be an exodus of population to the urban centres in search of employment. But neither has happened as indicated by Kundu (2003). The paper clearly shows that the urban growth rate has gone down from 3.1 per cent to 2.7 per cent between 1980s and 1990s.

3. The Indian Census defines an urban place as (i) any place with municipality, corporation, or cantonment, or notified town area; or (ii) any other place which satisfies the following criteria: a) a minimum population of 5000; b) a population density of at least 400 per sq. km.; c) at least 75 per cent of the male working population in the non-agricultural sector.

Even the relatively highly urbanized states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are predominantly rural. Moreover, even this low (absolute) level of urbanization in the country is an over-urbanized phenomenon in the sense that this level is more than the level one would expect – historically speaking – given its level of overall socio-economic development. A considerable component of this urbanization is a reflection of rural distress, with only a small proportion of it being attributable to rural (and non-rural) growth. This is clearly brought out in the various differentiations that one observes in the urban scene: its spatial differentiations (low and high degree of urbanization); within the urban sector (metropolitan centres and small towns) and within each urban unit (formal and informal) etc.

## *3.3 Social Composition of Population*

So far we have discussed about the size of the population and about their habitation. A crucial aspect of Indian society is caste. The Census of India presents data by very broad social groups namely Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and 'others'. Let us now look at the social composition of the population in the states that are under our consideration.

Nearly 16% of our population comprises of Scheduled Castes and another 8% comprises of Scheduled Tribes in 1991 (see **Table 8**). Karnataka has the highest percentage of SC population (25%), followed by West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The north-western parts of India – Rajasthan and Gujarat – have a relatively lower percentage of SC population (7%). Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have a very high percentage of Scheduled Tribe population where one out of every five persons is a Scheduled Tribe. In Tamil Nadu just about 1% of the population are Scheduled Tribes.

## *3.4 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio*

Understanding the trends in the sex composition of the population is crucial for exploring gender discrimination. The female population is generally discriminated against as compared to the male and the ideological foundation is provided by patriarchy. The overall neglect of the female over a very long period of time would ultimately tell on their numbers. Sex ratio is a measure, which will indicate the number of females per thousand males. It is provided in **Table 9** across states. The states in the central and north-western parts of India have a relatively lower sex ratio indicating the prolonged neglect of women in these states. Kerala, which has the highest HDI also has the most favourable sex ratio in the country. Delhi has the lowest sex ratio in 2001 with just 821 females for 1000 males. Comparing the sex ratio for the last three census years we find that most of the states follow the pattern exhibited by the country as a whole – a decline in the ratio over the period 1981 to 1991 and a rise in the ratio during 1991 to 2001. Gujarat and Maharashtra are the only two states that show a decline in the sex ratio over 1981 to 1991 and then again over 1991 to 2001. We noted above that Maharashtra's population growth is related to in-migration of population and the low level of sex ratio here is perhaps related to the high extent of in-migration of males. Delhi has also registered a

decline in 2001 compared to 1991. West Bengal and Kerala are exhibiting a pattern that is quite positive, wherein the sex ratio shows an increasing trend over the three census years. While causality between sex ratio and particular facets of development is difficult to establish, the significance of the sex ratio lies in the fact it at once makes it imperative to explore the 'status' of women and of the girl child in the country given the decline in the ratio over time.

## *3.5 Juvenile Sex Ratio*

One drawback with the sex ratio is that it gets altered or influenced by migration. Generally male members of the family migrate leaving behind female and children and particularly if this phenomenon is widespread, then the sex ratio is influenced. It will show the origin of migration in a better light with the ratio favouring women and the destination of migration in a very poor light with men vastly outnumbering women. A way out of this problem is to look into the juvenile sex ratio. Sex ratio among children within the age of six will nearly bypass this 'noise' due to migration. That way the juvenile sex ratio could be considered as a better indicator. The juvenile sex ratio for the states under our consideration is presented in **Table 10.** We find that the juvenile ratio is better as compared to the overall sex ratio only in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. In all the other states including Kerala, it is more adverse to women (as compared to the overall sex ratio) indicating the poor 'status' of women due to the adverse impact of patriarchy. The problem is very acute in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra where the ratio goes much below than 930. Analysis of juvenile sex ratio had led scholars to probe deep into the very positive looking sex ratio in Kerala. Rajan *et al* (2000) argue that the fertility decline in Kerala is accompanied by a rise in female disadvantage in infant and child mortality.[4] Deprivation of girl children in other states comes out quite clearly when the death rates are analysed (see Box 1).

***Box 1: Imbalance in the Death of Female Children***

> The data show that in at least the four states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan, where the sex ratios reported in 1991 were only 887, 884, 864 and 919 respectively, there were more deaths of female children compared to male children in the year 1997. This only points to the indicated bias against females in states where the sex ratio was very low in 1991. Rajasthan has shown the maximum imbalance of 30 to 32 per cent more female deaths than male deaths in 1997 for both infants and children below four years of age...The states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab indicated about 23 to 28 per cent more deaths of female children than male children, of less than four years.
>
> *Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India, p. 59*

4. For similar findings about Kerala, See Patel (2002) and Eapen and Kodath (2001).

Putting together sex ratio and juvenile sex ratio alerts us to:

(a) Examine at what age discrimination between children begins.

(b) Explore whether medical neglect takes place because of social reasons.

(c) Find out whether there is discrimination initially, but thereafter the social system takes good care of those who have survived the discrimination (as in the case of Kerala).

Beyond a point, analyses of juvenile sex ratio needs documentation at the ground level of births and deaths by social class and by spatial distribution to get an idea of which segment of the population and which area of the state/country is contributing to adverse sex ratio.

So far we have discussed the demographic characteristics of our study population. Let us now move on to discuss their livelihoods.

## *4 Deprivation of Livelihood*

### *4.1 Access to Land*

In a predominantly agriculture based economy like India, the centrality of access to ownership of land in deciding the quality of livelihood, particularly in rural areas, needs no emphasis. Land continues to remain as one of the most important productive asset particularly when the scope for profitable engagement in other spheres of productive activity is limited. At one level, land is a source of livelihood. At another level, access to land also determines the location of people in the socio-political realm. Given this importance, let us have a look at the access to land for the social classes in the states under our consideration.

We understand the level of access to land by looking into the access index for various social groups. Access index is constructed by dividing the percentage share in land by the percentage share in population for each social group. The value of the index would vary depending on the disproportionality of share in land as compared to share in population. For example, if the share in land is exactly in proportion to share in population, then the access index would be equivalent to one. For social groups who have less access to land as compared to their share in population, then the index will be less than one and vice versa.

The poor level of access to land for the scheduled caste community is evident as their access index is less than one in all these states under our consideration except in Rajasthan (**Table 11**). In six out of ten states, the access index is less than 0.5 indicating the severity of the problem. The situation of the tribal population is somewhat better. Only in four states, viz, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, the index is less than one for the tribals.[5] As compared to these two social groups, the non-scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population have a better access to land. The access index is either more than one or almost one indicating that their share in land is in consonance with their share in population. The actual number of holdings

5. Tribals in many parts of the country have been alienated from their ancestral land by the non-tribals. For instance see Bijoy and Raviraman (2002) for an account of tribal land alienation in Kerala.

and the extent of land operated by these social groups are presented in **Tables 12 and 13**. Here we find the share in land for scheduled caste population is less than their share in the number of holdings indicating the preponderance of smaller holdings among them as compared to the other social groups. This leads us to the question of size of holdings.

## *4.2 Size of Holdings*

Agricultural production on a sustained basis and generation of surplus requires a certain minimum level of farm size. This is particularly true with the new kind of cultivation practices where dependence on machines has increased manifold. The ideal size could vary from location to location depending on the productivity of the soil and climatic conditions. The Agricultural Census provides data on land holdings in the country by social groups and size classes.[6] The basic unit for collection of data in the Agricultural Census is the Operational holding which is defined as "All land, which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person or along with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location".

The preponderance of marginal holdings among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is evident from **Tables 14, 15, 16 and 17**. For the country as a whole 797 scheduled caste households for every 1000 households are marginal farmers (operating 0.01 hectare to 1 hectare of land). In six out of ten states under consideration, the number of marginal holdings exceeds 750 per thousand households. Very few (just about one tenth) of the scheduled caste households per thousand households are either small or medium farmers. Only a negligible number of them are large holdings. Rajasthan is the only state where about 219 households per thousand households are either semi-medium or large holdings.

The above distribution pattern is more or less similar for the scheduled tribe population in the country. The only marked difference is that there are more small holdings (operating between 1 and 2 hectares of land) among the tribals as compared to the scheduled castes (a predominant number of them being marginal holdings).

The dominance of Other Backward Castes (OBCs) and 'Other' population in land ownership is evident from **Tables 16 and 17**. The overall pattern is as follows: Though, marginal holdings predominate even among them, there are significant number of medium and large holdings in these social groups as compared to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. In states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the semi-medium and large holdings account for one fifth to one tenth of the surveyed OBC and 'other' households.

Thus, it is evident from the above discussion that:

a. Marginal holdings predominate Indian agriculture in general;

6. Marginal holdings operate between 0.01and 1.0 hectare of land. Small (1–2 ha), Semi-medium (2–4 ha), Medium (4–10 ha) and large holdings operate more than 10 hectares of land.

b. Marginal holdings predominate across social groups;

c. Proportion of marginal holdings to the total holdings, however, is much higher among scheduled caste households; and

d. Semi-medium and large holdings are found in large numbers among non-scheduled caste, scheduled tribe households.

## *4.3 Average Holding Size*

We have discussed size classes of land holdings among various social groups. Now let us turn our attention to the average holding size and the relevant data are presented in **Table 18**. For the country as a whole, the average holding size is the smallest for the scheduled caste households at 0.98 hectare and the largest is for the scheduled tribe household at 2.07 hectares. The average holding size of the non-dalit, tribal holding is 1.59 hectares. But there are significant variations across the states: the average SC land holding in Bihar is 0.4 hectare whereas in Rajasthan it is 3.3 hectares. Similarly, while the average size of a scheduled caste holding in Gujarat is 2.3 hectares, it is only 0.6 hectare in Tamil Nadu.

The average holding size for tribals also varies across states. It is as high as 2.5 hectares in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, whereas in states like Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the average holding size among tribals is low at 0.6 hectare and 0.7 hectare respectively.

But the differences in average holding sizes are much sharper among the 'other' land holdings. It ranges from 4.7 hectares in Rajasthan to 0.8 hectare in Bihar. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have low average holding sizes at 0.9 hectare. States like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have an average holding size ranging between 2.2 to 2.8 hectares.[7]

## *4.4 Quality of Land: Access to Irrigation*

It is quite well known that access to land as such does not enable a person to generate a livelihood out of it. The land should be cultivable. Moreover, sustained and successful crop husbandry crucially depends on access to water. In essence, apart from the extent of land that one possesses, it is its quality that goes to determine the productivity of the land. That is why we come across huge investments in mega irrigation projects during the colonial as well as in the post-colonial era in the country. Despite such massive investments and equally massive associated problems, irrigation is available only to a limited extent. When land is considered along with its irrigation facility, then we are considering the productive potential of the land. More importantly, the new technology of food production that was introduced during the mid 1960's in India is heavily biased in favour of assured irrigated agriculture. On the other

7. Data for OBCs are not available in the Agricultural Census from which we have calculated the average holding size.

hand, no discernable breakthrough is reported for dry land agriculture. Thus, access to irrigation gains an added importance so as to reap the benefits of the new technology. Now let us look into the level of access to irrigation for various social groups.

We present the relevant data on the extent of irrigated and unirrigated land in **Tables 19, 20 and 21**. For the country as a whole, only about one third of the land operated by scheduled caste population is irrigated; for tribals it is much worse at only 15 per cent of their land. In contrast, more than 40 per cent of the land operated by 'others' is irrigated.

But access to irrigation for the social groups varies vastly across the selected states. Let us consider SC holdings first. It is the highest (at about 55 per cent) in Tamil Nadu closely followed by Bihar and West Bengal (at 49 and 43 per cents respectively). Scheduled caste households from these states, in fact, reported smaller average holding sizes as compared to other states. Putting these two facts together we find that despite smaller holdings, the SCs in these states are better off landwise. In contrast, states where the average holding size of scheduled caste households was large (i.e., states like Rajasthan and Gujarat), area under irrigation is very low (18 per cent in Gujarat and 21 per cent in Rajasthan). Scheduled caste land holdings in Maharashtra and Karnataka state also face the same problem with just 15 and 13 per cent of their area being irrigated. Scheduled caste land holders in Orissa are the worst sufferers – both in terms of size and in terms of access to irrigation – (average holding size is 0.8 hectare and only about one fifth of the area is irrigated).

If we take access to irrigation as a crucial indicator of the quality of land, then the tribals of the country are the worst sufferers. For the country as a whole, only 15 per cent of ST land is irrigated for the country as a whole. In states like Madhya Pradesh, where significant numbers of tribals live, less than 10 per cent of the land operated by tribals is irrigated. This fact indicates the fragility of their livelihood at one level although they could have other livelihood options.

The non-SC, ST population is the best placed as far as access to irrigated land is concerned when compared to other social groups. More than half of their holdings are irrigated in Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Access to irrigated land is somewhat better in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. But the low proportion of irrigated land even among the non-SC/ST holdings in states like Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka (27%, 13% and 21%) indicates the importance of dry land agriculture in the country. Also pertinent to note here is that only less than half of the extent of holdings in this country is irrigated. Given the fact that there is limited scope for further augmentation of water and the raging controversies over sharing the existing water among the riparian states, the appropriate directions would be (a) water conservation measures; (b) appropriate crop strategies; (c) higher importance for dry land agriculture; and (d) rethinking on the part of the state so as not to encourage water intensive crops with its subsidies and price support.[8]

8. Currently, a widely debated and argued solution to the water problem in many states is the interlinking of rivers and particularly the peninsular rivers in the country. See Vaidyanathan (2003) for a critique of this proposal.

To sum up our discussion on access to land as a source of livelihood:

(i) Scheduled caste population in the country as a whole has the lowest level of access to land as compared to other social groups.

(ii) Most of the holdings among the scheduled caste holdings are marginal holdings. Other sizes of holdings (like medium and large) are very negligible.

(iii) Scheduled tribe holdings are larger on an average; the tribals also have better access to land but the quality of land is not very good as indicated by poor levels of irrigation.

(iv) 'Others' also have sizable larger size holdings apart from a significant number of marginal holdings; and they also have better access to irrigation in most of the states.

(v) Access to irrigation is the best for non-SC/ST holdings and the worst for tribal holdings indicating their vulnerability.

(vi) Dry land agriculture continues to be important as only half of the area in the country is irrigated and hence deserves more attention from every quarter.

While there is some evidence that land transfers across caste have taken place to a considerable degree in parts of the country, there seems to be no significant decline in overall land concentration in the country: while the top most landholding households might have divested some land, they still control a disproportionately large amount of land; on the other hand the extent of landlessness at the other end of the spectrum has increased. If one were to consider the concentration of productive assets (of which land is an important component) it, in fact, has increased over time.

Thus the land question – the associated asset distribution – with all its social, economic and cultural implications continues to be an important central issue for the country.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to place the 'significance of land as livelihood source' in perspective. From available secondary data we get an idea of the extent of landlessness among our population; we also get an idea of the extent of those among our working population who are 'agricultural labourers' (namely, those working on others' land). But what we cannot infer from current data and what needs to be collected from the ground is the following: how are changes in cropping patterns, changes in water availability, land transfers across castes/classes, etc., impacting on households hitherto dependent solely on land?

So far we have discussed one important source of livelihood – land and the extent of access that different social classes have to land across states. In a country like ours, where there is gross inequality in the distribution of land and scarcity of land, people have to have other sources of livelihood. Work is another important but again a crucial source of livelihood. We therefore move on to look into the occupational profile of the population to understand its composition and selectivity.

## 5 *Source of Livelihood*

### 5.1 *Occupation*

The Census as well as the NSS provide us with an idea of the occupational profile of the population. At the outset it needs to be recorded that both these organizations fail to capture 'work' of a large proportion of our population, which failure impacts more adversely on women than on men. Between the Census and NSS, however, the latter is able to record 'work' better. With this caveat in mind, we proceed to discuss what official data reveal on the extent and nature of the 'work' of our population.

In the country as a whole while 52% of males report themselves as workers, just about 25% of females are classified as workers. *Of this,* 58% of male workers and almost 80% of female workers are in agriculture and associated occupations. Despite five decades of development India remains a predominantly agricultural country (see **Table 22**). In all the states with the exception of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, the percentage of male workers in agricultural occupations is much more than those engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Both these states not only have a fairly high level of urbanization but also indicate a significant development of their non-farm sector. In India, about 42% of male workers are in non-agricultural activities and this percentage is higher in all the states that have a high level of urbanization, that is, the 'medium' human development states. Non-agricultural occupation among males is the least in Bihar with just about 23% of males in non-agricultural occupation. Considering female workers too, we find about 45% engaged in non-agricultural occupations in West Bengal. But it should be noted that the work participation rate for females is quite low in West Bengal at 18%.[9] Female work participation rate is the highest in Andhra Pradesh followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Bihar reports a very low work participation rate of 18%.

***Box 2: Concepts used to collect employment data by NSSO***

> In order to capture the complexities of the employment situation in a predominantly agrarian and unorganized economy like India, the estimates of employment and unemployment by NSSO are derived on three concepts: usual status (US); current daily status (CDS); and current weekly status (CWS). These three concepts based on three different reference periods for ascertaining the activity status of a person as employed, unemployed or out of labour force is determined on the basis of activity pursued by him for the major part of the year. On the CWS criterion, a person is considered as employed or unemployed if he has worked or has not worked though was available for work, respectively, even for one hour during the week. Under the CDS approach, the unit of classification is half a day. Under this approach the person days are distributed by activity category during an average week. A deficiency of the present time criterion based estimates of employment is that one gets to know little about how well employed (income, etc) are the persons who are seen as employed. They also do not provide the multiple activities by persons/households. *Dev and Mahajan (2003)*

9. The number of persons/person-days employed per thousand persons/person-days is referred to as the work-force participation rate.

## 5.2 *Occupational Profile of Rural and Urban India*

The National Sample Survey data on employment for the year 1999-2000 confirms the broad pattern we observed above: in the **rural** parts of India, 70% of male workers are engaged in primary activities, about 13% in secondary activities and 16% in tertiary activities. Among the female workers about 84% are in primary sector activities, 9% in secondary activities and 7% in tertiary activities (see **Table 23**).[10] In Tamil Nadu and West Bengal a larger percentage of male and female workers are found in secondary and tertiary activities compared to most other states. The gender gap in terms of structure of employment is the highest in the state of Rajasthan: 90% of female workers are still engaged in primary sector activities indicating very little

***Box 3: Employment and wage trends in India***

The rate of growth of returns to labour power has suffered a decline during the reform period, compared to the earlier decade. For agricultural labourers, who constitute the major bulk of the poor in India, the rate of growth of real wages per annum was almost halved in the 1990s compared to the 1980s, and the vulnerable workers across the board have suffered a similar fate. In general, the past decade has witnessed a worsening of the working conditions of labourers in informal sectors, both in agriculture and outside it, as per most of the relevant indicators.

In this respect, possibly the hallmark of the 1990s has been the collapse of employment opportunities. As the S.P. Gupta Report on Employment (2002), the Report of the Second National Labour Commission (2002), and several other studies based on relevant data have found, the overall employment growth in the 1990s was anywhere between two thirds to a half of what it was in the 1980s. Open unemployment has tended to become more of a serious problem in the recent years, even as disguised unemployment continues at worrisome level. The employment elasticity of output growth has dropped to near 0 in agriculture and in some sectors such as mining, utilities and social and community services, it has turned negative. The manufacturing sector also witnessed substantial declines; in particular the growth of employment at an annual rate of only 0.87 per cent between 1993 and 2000 was way below that in the 1980s. In fact the share of the organized sector employment in total manufacturing at 16.5 per cent in 2000 was lower than 18.3 per cent in 1993.

*Jha (2003) pp. 48-49*

10. Agriculture and allied activities are classified as primary sector. Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water etc. and construction are classified as secondary sector. Tertiary sector includes trade, restaurant and hotels; transport, storage and communication services, financial intermediation, insurance, real estates and business services; public administration, education and community services etc.

*diversification* of female workers into secondary and tertiary activities while among the male workers there is considerable diversification of employment with 67% in primary activities, 20% engaged in industrial activities and 13% in tertiary activities. It needs to be emphasized here that the phenomenon of diversification of occupations is a complex one; from secondary data we cannot infer why segments of working population diversify or do not diversify over time. The reasons for diversification have to do with both, the nature of development as well as individual endowment.

Considering the structure of employment of workers in **urban** areas we find that in all the states, the percentage of workers in tertiary activities is higher than that in secondary activities (see **Table 24**). In the country as a whole 60% of urban male workers and 56% of urban female workers are in tertiary activities while the corresponding proportion in secondary activities are 33% and 29% respectively. Tamil Nadu has the largest percentage of workers in secondary activities, among males as well as females.

## *5.3 Occupational Profile of Social Groups*

We have so far discussed the ***general picture*** that prevails in the rural and urban parts of India. Given that rural and urban communities are not homogeneous, there is bound to be considerable variation across different social groups in terms of their employment pattern within a given area. NSSO has estimated the variation in employment pattern across the three major social groups in our country, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and Others for the year 1999–00. Households are classified on the basis of the type of work from which the household derived maximum income, that is, from casual labour or from regular salary or from self-employment. A casual labourer is one who is casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract. A person who works in other's farm or non-farm enterprise and receives a salary or wage on a regular basis is a regular salaried employee. Self-employed are those who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises and are engaged independently. From the definitions it is quite obvious that casual labour households are more vulnerable than regular salaried households as the former has no guarantee of a regular wage and that wages are determined on a daily basis. **Tables 25 and 26** provide information on this employment pattern and **Table 27** provides the pattern of employment across different social groups in **urban** India. In the country as a whole as well as across all the states, a larger percentage of casual labour households are found among the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes compared to the 'others'. In India, 27% of SC and 25% of ST households are categorized as casual labour households while the corresponding percentage for 'others' is 7% and for the OBCs, it is 17%. A lower percentage of SC and ST households are categorized as self-employed: 21% of ST households and 27% of SC households are self-employed in urban India while the corresponding percentage for other households is 36%. Interestingly, OBCs are better placed as compared to all other social groups with nearly 38% of them self-employed. Regarding regular salaried households there is no

clear pattern and in the country as a whole only about 40% of households across all social groups fall in this category.

The pattern of employment across social groups in **rural** India is provided in **Table 28**. As observed in the case of urban India, in rural India too the distinctions with regard to employment across social groups come out sharply. In the country as a whole, while 44% of other caste households are labour households and 50% of OBC households are labour households (agricultural as well as other labour), among Scheduled Castes nearly 72% of households and among Scheduled Tribes nearly 59% of households are labour households. That is, households dependent on wage labour is much higher among the SC. and ST households across all the states. As a corollary, households that are self-employed, which essentially refer to cultivator households in rural areas, are much lower among the SC households. In rural India, while 56% of 'other' households are self-employed, only 28% of SC and 41% of ST households are self-employed. Self-employment seems more prevalent among Scheduled Tribe households compared to Scheduled Caste households. In Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, which have a high percentage of ST households, about 40 to 50% of households are self-employed. But only in Madhya Pradesh, a majority of them are self-employed in agriculture. In Orissa and Andhra Pradesh nearly one third of the self-employed households are in non-agriculture (as shown by the detailed data provided by NSSO).

Poverty and deprivation in the country is associated not so much with open unemployment but with the quality of employment: informalisation and casualisation of work; high prevalence of child and elderly labour; work with low skills and low capital and hence with low earnings. The structure of production in agriculture (seasonal; uncertain; fragmented) and industry (informalisation through outsourcing etc) and the bloated service sector; preponderance of strong constraints on skill acquisition (like illiteracy; caste and gender based mobility constraints etc) and skill utilization (like absence of support systems; low effective demand); absence of any social security measures (safety nets for the unemployed etc) – these are all factors that make for the poor quality of employment: **The issue hence is rarely one of 'exclusion' but of the nature and terms of 'inclusion'.**

In this context we need to make a reference to the Planning Commission's Task Force Report on Employment (India, Government of, Planning Commission, 2001), which has officially recognized the growing inability of the economy to generate employment; further it has also noted the fact that the incidence of unemployment is higher among segments of the population, namely, among the youth and among the educated, and in particular, states of the country, namely, the socially more developed states of the country, like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Report has recorded *in extenso* the fact that with growing literacy levels, particularly among the youth, the economy needs to generate 'quality' employment, one which provides better terms and conditions of work.

Our brief analysis of the employment pattern has indicated a very disturbing feature of high prevalence of daily wage labour, particularly among the SC and ST households. **Table 29**

depicts another disturbing trend, namely, the percentage of children who are in the work force has increased everywhere except in Kerala and Bihar over 1981 to 1991. In the country as a whole about 5% of children are workers and Andhra Pradesh fairs very poorly with 10% of its children in the work force. Recent data give no indication of any decline in the incidence of child labour in the country (see **Table 30**).

## *6.1 Level of Literacy among Social Groups*

Literacy is an important enabling factor in the lives of people. However, the level of illiteracy reported is appalling as would be evident from the following discussion. **Table 29** provides the status of literacy across the different states of India. Even as late as 2001 just about 54% of our females and 76% of our males are literate in the country as a whole. Levels of literacy are relatively lower among the states that are categorized as 'low' human development states compared to the 'medium' human development states. Literacy rates are the lowest in Bihar for males as well as females and the gender gap in literacy rate is also very high here. In Rajasthan too, female literacy rates are much lower than that of males. The state that has the highest HDI, Kerala, has the highest literacy rate for males and females. Male–female differential in literacy rate is also the lowest in Kerala.

***Box 4: Status of Literacy and Education in the Country***

> India's performance in the field of education, as in the case of health, has been among the most disappointing aspects of its post-independence scenario as the country currently houses the largest number of illiterates and has the dubious distinction that every third illiterate in the world is an Indian. Out of approximately 200 million children in the age group 6–14 years, only 120 million are enrolled and the net attendance figures is just over 60 per cent (which may be an over estimate) of enrollment. In short, the prospects of even minimal literacy appear to be bleak. Of course, it is not the case that there has been no progress at all; during the last half a century, educational facilities have expanded substantially and the percentage of literate population has risen from 18 in 1951 to 65 in 2001. However, the simple point is that the deficit is still a huge one even in terms of crude quantitative indicators and quite a few countries in Asia such as Sri Lanka, Indonesia or China, among others, have done much better than India during roughly the same period.
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> *Jha (2003), p. 32*

The appallingly low level of literacy is related to the low level of enrollment of boys and girls in school. From **Table 32** we find there is wide differential in the enrollment rate across states, across gender and across age groups. In every state, except Delhi, the enrollment rate for females is much lower than for males for both the age group under consideration 6 to 11 years and 11 to 14 years. Enrollment rate is also lower in the 11 to 14 years age group compared to the

younger age group among boys and girls indicating higher drop-out rates in older age groups. Enrollment rate is the number of children enrolled to attend school expressed as a percentage of children in that age group. This would be 100 if all children in an age group were attending school. From the table we find that in some states the enrollment rate is even greater than 100. This, we suppose, may be attributed to problems relating to reporting of age as well as the prevalence of higher age group children in lower classes. Rajasthan and Bihar that report very low levels of literacy also have deplorable levels of school enrollment. In Bihar, just about 20% of girls in the age group 11–14 and 41% in the younger age group are in schools. High levels of enrollment are found in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu.

The corollary of low levels of enrollment is the number of children of school going age not being in school. For the country as a whole nearly one fourth of the children in the school going age are out of schools. The proportion of such children is very high in almost all the low human development states (around 25 per cent) but in Bihar it is really high at about 46 per cent. It is lower in medium human development states (ranging between 10 and 20 per cent). Kerala stands out with just 2 per cent of school going children out of school (**Table 33**).

We have so far discussed the general level of literacy across states. Given the tremendous amount of inequality in our country, there is also a great deal of variation across different sections of population with regard to the nature of access they have to education. Basic education continues to remain a privilege enjoyed by some and there is tremendous variation across social groups. **Table 34** brings out the deprivation experienced by the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste households quite sharply. *In 1999–00, in the rural parts of our country, in 5 out of every 10 households among the SCs and STs there were no literate adult members.* The corresponding proportion for 'other' castes was 2 out of 10 households and 3 out of 10 households among the OBCs. *Among all social groups, the proportion of families with no* ***literate female*** *adult member is far greater than families with no literate adult member.* This suggests the high level of gender differentials across all the social groups. Even Kerala that has a high overall literacy rate shows tremendous variation across social groups: in about 7% of households among 'other' castes there are no adult female literates while the corresponding percentage for ST households is 29 and for SC households, it is 18. **Table 35**, which depicts the discrepancy across social groups in terms of access to education in urban areas, corroborates the pattern observed above with regard to rural areas. Comparing Tables 34 and 35 we find that the level of deprivation of families across all social groups is much lower in the urban areas. Having looked into the literacy scenario in the country and the states under consideration, let us move on to the educational attainments of various social groups as these are essential (though not sufficient) for the quality of employment and thereby the nature of livelihood at a certain level.

## *6.2 Levels of Education among Social Groups*

**Tables 36 to 51** provide in detail the level of general education among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, OBCs and 'others' for males and females above the age of 15 in rural and

urban areas. In rural India, even as late as 1999–00, just 1% of ST males are graduates while 2% of Scheduled Caste males and 6% of 'other' males are graduates. OBCs also fare very poorly with just 2% of their males as graduates. Considering those who have studied up to primary level among males, we find just about 11% of males among STs and 12% among SCs and 14% among OBCs and 'others' figure in this category. *The picture is even more appalling for females across all social groups.* Percentage of females who have attained education up to primary level is 6% among Scheduled Tribes, 7% among Scheduled Castes, 8% among OBCs and 10% among other castes. The differentials in levels of education across social groups are sharper among females compared to males. The tables clearly bring out the deploringly low levels of educational attainment of (1) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over other castes; (2) Females over males in all social groups; (3) Persons in rural areas over those in urban areas.

An important aspect of the social sector development in the country is the high and increasing levels of differentiations that one observes (in education and heath care). In education, for example, these differentiations show up as:

(a) Inter sectoral: between primary, secondary and tertiary

(b) Within each sector: corporation/government schools for the poor; "public schools" for the rich and "teaching shops" (convents) for the aspiring lower middle class.

Similar differentiations exist in the tertiary sector.

*One major implication of the above is that the problem today is as much or more of quality as of quantity. In areas like Kerala where the quantity issue is more or less solved, the issue of quality of education becomes central.*

The fact that the issue of quality is central also indicates that concerns relating to differentiations and inequality have no simple solutions. Thus for example, good quality primary education depends on good quality tertiary education, and the problem is hardly solved by shifting the emphasis from tertiary to primary: the problem has to be viewed as a whole, with the whole of the educational sector getting increasing emphasis – both in terms of finance and planning. Privatization also is hardly a way out – it would widen and deepen the process of differentiation.

There is appalling dearth of first-hand information on several issues relating to education:

a. With reference to functioning of schools, it is important to document whether children are out of school and working ***because*** schools are dysfunctional; the presumption is generally that child labour is related to poverty of households. The phenomenon of 'out of school' children needs to be documented more carefully than what is being done now so that policies to address this is based on facts and not on presumptions.

b. The documentation relating to school infrastructure needs to also record whether sanitation and drinking water facilities are available on the premises. Sanitation facilities are crucial to retain girl children in schools, particularly at higher levels.

c. There is need to document the skill level of the population (by gender and caste); whether these skills have been acquired through formal channels or informally learnt; avenues for higher education and for acquisition of skills – such information hardly exists, as of now.

## *7.1 Health*

The state of general health of a population is a good indicator of the standard of living of the population. In this section we shall discuss various demographic characteristics as well as indicators of health.

***Box 5: Status of Health in the Country***

> By any reckoning the health care facilities for overwhelming majority of people in India are poor, both quantitatively and qualitatively. As per the most recent available estimates, urban areas have only 4.48 hospitals, 6.16 dispensaries and 308 beds per one lakh of (urban) population and these figures are far from adequate by any acceptable standard but seem to be much better than the corresponding figures for rural areas. For the rural areas the situation is much worse with 0.77 hospitals, 1.37 dispensaries, 3.2 PHCs and just 44 beds per one lakh of (rural) population. Not only the progress of the country in the health sector in the 55 years after Independence has been grossly inadequate but it may well be the case that there has been a slowing down in many aspects in the recent years. Numerous indicators can be cited, apart from those mentioned above, to drive home this point. For instance, for the country as a whole, number of beds per lakh of population, which had increased from 32 in 1951 to 83 in 1982, was only 93 in 1998. Similarly the number of doctors per lakh of population increased from 17 in 1951 to 47 in 1991 but stood at 52 in 1998.
>
> *Jha (2003), p.16*

From **Table 3** we find that the mean age of marriage for an average Indian male is 24.9 years and for an average Indian female is 19.7 years in 1998–99. It is significant that all the states that are categorised as having a medium level of HDI have reported relatively higher mean age at marriage for males and females while all states categorized as low development states, with the exception of Orissa and West Bengal, have a relatively lower mean age at marriage. Similarly, the couple protection rate is much higher in the developed states (with the exception of Delhi) compared to the less developed states (with the exception of Andhra Pradesh). Infant mortality rate (IMR), which is an excellent indicator of the health status of the population is as high as 71 infant deaths per 1000 live births in the country as a whole. Kerala fares the best in this regard with a very low IMR of 16 while Orissa, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh recorded very high rates of infant mortality. **Table 52** also suggests that while there is a decline in IMR across all states over the period 1985–87 to 2000, it still remains at a very high level.

With development, the access that people have to modern medicine and modern health facilities are expected to increase. In the country as a whole, just about one third of deliveries were in a medical institution in 1998–99 (**Table 3**). There are wide variations across states in this: in Kerala 93% and in Tamil Nadu 80% of deliveries were institutional deliveries while in Bihar just about 14% of deliveries were in medical institutions. Similarly when we analyse data on **deliveries assisted by health professionals** we find wide variation across states. In general, states with a higher development have higher percentage of professionals assisting deliveries. It is important to note that states with a relatively higher human development index also have a larger percentage of population living in its urban areas and the spread of modern medical amenities are generally more biased towards urban areas and this partially explains the pattern we find. **Table 53** corroborates this point. We also find that even in the rural areas the spread of primary health sub centres is better among the medium development states.

The high level of mortality during child birth or soon after child birth indicates the inadequacy of facilities available for antenatal care and deliveries across the country. Maternal mortality rate is defined as the number of maternal deaths to women age 15 to 49 per 1,00,000 live births. **Table 54** provides the maternal mortality rate across states. MMR for India is 408 per 1,00,000 live births and ranges between 29 in Gujarat, 76 in Tamil Nadu and 677 in Rajasthan.

High levels of mortality among children are also found in many states under our consideration. **Table 55** provides under-5 mortality rate and infant mortality rate across states. The former is the number of children under 5 years who die in a year, per 1000 live births during the year. That is, it is a combination of the infant mortality rate, plus the age 1–4 mortality rate. We find that wherever IMR is lower, under-5 mortality is also lower and vice versa. The situation in Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are relatively better compared to other states.

The health condition of the socially deprived sections of the society is much worse. The IMR among the SCs and STs is much higher (83 and 84 per 1000) as compared to the others (62 per 1000). This higher level of deprivation is also evident from other indicators like under 5 mortality and percentage of children that are under weight (see **Table 56**).

The interface between employment and health needs to be noted in this context. Data based on Census show higher IMR levels among women employed as agricultural labourers. An intensive study conducted to track why IMR levels were resistant to downward pressure in Maharashtra concluded that the tasks of transplanting and weeding done by women were largely responsible for the high levels of mortality among infants. States like Tamil Nadu also reveal high IMR levels despite relatively better health infrastructure. The nature of work, postures adopted during work, intensity of work, etc. are issues that need to be captured on the ground for a better understanding of why IMR and other such indicators continue to remain high (Swaminathan, 1997).

How does the state respond to this miserable condition? Does it allocate more money for public health? The state has not even maintained the same share in the allocation of resources

for health over a period of time. Between 1980–81 and 1998–99, only Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have increased the share of expenditure on health. All other states have reduced the proportionate expenditure on health over the same period of time (**Table** 57).

## *7.2 Housing*

**Table** 58 shows the deplorable conditions under which a majority of our people live in rural and urban areas. In rural India, just about one-third of the households live in 'pucca' houses and only 6% of them have the basic amenities of water, latrine and electricity. In urban India while the situation is much better than in rural India, even here the magnitude of deprivation with regard to basic amenities is very high: about 52% do not have access to all three basic amenities and about 27% of families do not have pucca houses to live in. While, in general, the living condition of people in more developed states is better than those in less developed states, the condition in a so-called developed state such as Tamil Nadu is equally bad where 47% of rural households and 14% of urban households do not have any basic facilities.

Percentage of households living in dilapidated households in the country as a whole is 5.5%. That is, as many as 9 million families in our country live in dilapidated households. Problem of dilapidated houses appear to be very severe in the states of Orissa, Bihar as well as Kerala and West Bengal.

## *7.3 Basic Amenities*

Availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities for the majority of Indians continue to remain poor even after more than 5 decades of 'Planned Development' by the Indian State. Nearly one fifth of families, in the country as a whole, do not have access to water source within or near their premises. In the states of Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan more than one fifth of the households fetch their water from long distances. It is by now well known that clean drinking water has a bearing on the nutritional and health status of the population. Lack of access to drinking water, therefore has serious implications for the health and well being of the population (**Table 59**).

Considering latrine and bathroom facilities, we again find nearly two-thirds of families do not have access to either of these basic facilities. The problem is very severe in Orissa, Bihar and in general in the states that have a low human development rank.

The significance of documenting the kind of basic infrastructure available to segments of our population is crucial for several reasons:

a. The non-availability of clean fuel, for example for cooking, has several adverse consequences. Women and children in particular have to bear the brunt in terms of time to be spent in collecting fuel; smoke from such fuel adds to respiratory disorders; making collection of wood fuel inaccessible for environment conservation reasons without

addressing the fuel question could also lead to households compromising on the number of times meals are cooked, etc. (Swaminathan, 1999)

b. The mode in which drinking water and electricity is provided needs to be documented. Provision of public taps once again means that women very often are forced to spend enormous time and energy in providing for household water requirements. In the case of electricity, the nature of house is important (whether pucca, semi-pucca or kutcha) since fixation of meters is not feasible in kutcha houses.

c. The availability of sanitation facilities is crucial for women and girl children in particular. In the absence of such facilities, women are forced to relieve themselves in darkness, making them vulnerable to attacks from not just insects but also men; women try to avoid going to the fields in daylight by drinking less water which further complicates their already fragile system.

The consequences and impacts of low investments in basic infrastructure require documentation at the ground level.

## *8.1 Poverty*

How does one understand 'poverty' from the above? Officially the prevalence of poor over the period late 1980s to late 1990s has registered a decline in most states as well as in the country as a whole (see **Table 60**). (See Appendix 1 for the method of estimation of poverty in India.)[11] Bihar, Maharashtra and Delhi are the only 3 states where the percentage of poor increased in 1993–94 compared to 1987–88. In all other states there has been a steady decline from 1987–88 to 1993–94 and then to 1999–00. In 1999–00, about 26% of the country's population are estimated to be poor. All the states that are categorised as 'medium' development have a relatively lower percentage of poor.[12] Of the 'low' development states, except for Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan all other states have a relatively higher incidence of poor. Incidence of poverty is the highest in Orissa with 47% estimated to be below the poverty line in 1999–00. Bihar figures next with 43% below the poverty line.

Official preoccupation with measuring poverty through 'income' only serves political purpose in that statistical declines in numbers of people below the poverty line can be attributed to the success of government's anti-poverty programmes. Income poverty measures, however, do not

11. Many experts question the claim that there has been a decline in the incidence of poverty during this time period. The dispute is based on the incomparability of the data for the two time points as the methodologies adopted to collect the data are different. Consequently, poverty estimations based on the 55th round of NSSO is argued to be an under estimation. See Deaton and Dreze (2002) for the re-examination of the poverty estimates. We also reproduce the official estimates of poverty based on different recall periods in **Tables 61 and 62.**

12. See **Table 63** for State Specific poverty lines in 1999–2000.

tell us anything about how an economy has been able, over time, to build capacities and provide an enabling environment to its citizens for self-actualisation.

To a certain extent, by bringing together data relating to resource base (land and its quality), income generation (occupation profile), capability enhancement (education and health), we get an idea of the extent of deprivation suffered by the poor. Thus, for example, while officially the unemployment rate in the country even by the most expansive definition is only 7.3%, the percentage of people below poverty line is reported to be 26%. This immediately indicates that being 'employed' does not necessarily enable a person to rise above the poverty line. Similarly, the low levels of formal education among large sections of our population, the large numbers of children and adolescents out of school immediately implies that the present system is not providing an enabling environment and/or not investing enough in building capacities of our younger generation-elements that are crucial to combat poverty. This inability of the system to understand poverty as a multi-dimensional deprivation manifests itself over time in adverse indicators such as IMR, MMR, poor nutritional status, etc., which adversity is more severe for SCs, STs, women and children. Our study has attempted to pinpoint precisely this debilitating characteristic of continued poverty and deprivation.

# APPENDIX 1

## *Estimation of Poverty in India*

There is considerable controversy in the literature since 1970, about the number of poor and the trend in poverty.[13] While we shall not go into the controversial issues regarding the trend in poverty, it is important to elaborate the method of calculation and the implications. The head count ratio of poverty gives the proportion of population below a stipulated state specific and all India specific poverty line for the country and for each individual state. The poverty line is different from one state to the other and adjusted for the purchasing capacity of the people.

Poverty line is defined as the per capita expenditure level at which the average per capita calorie intake is 2434 Kcal for rural areas.[14] Thus it refers to the money income and not to the calorie consumption. Applying linear inverse interpolation method to the data on average per capita monthly expenditure and the associated calorie content of food items in each expenditure class, the monthly per capita expenditure corresponding to 2435 Kcal intake per capita per day was worked out. The poverty line for 1973–74 based on 28th round data, worked out to Rs. 49 at 1972–73 prices.

State specific poverty lines are first formed for the base year, using the commodity basket corresponding to the poverty line at the national level, at the prices prevailing in the base year. Later it is updated to the current year by using the state specific consumer price indices constructed by having weighted average of groupwise consumer price indices of agricultural labourers.

The all India poverty ratio is derived as a ratio of the aggregate number of statewise poor persons to the total all India population. The Planning Commission in 1997, accepted the recommendations of the task force,[15] and calculated the poverty ratios for the years, 1973–74, 1977–78, 1983, 1987–88 and 1993–94.

At present there are various poverty lines, varying with the deflators used and the base year poverty line. Some estimates use Rs. 15 at 1960–61 prices as the poverty line. Official poverty line for rural India used by the Planning Commission and most other estimates are Rs. 49 per capita per day at 1972–73 prices. Estimates of poverty differ even when the same poverty line is used. The estimates differ due to the price deflator used. The poverty ratios calculated and used by the government and the Planning Commission are the lowest.

*Source: Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India, 2001, pp.137–38.*

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13. There has been considerable controversy on the head count ratios in various states. The major issues are the underestimation of total NSS consumption expenditure, the deflator used for poverty lines in each state, and the methodology of determining the state specific poverty line.

14. The average calorie intake is obtained for rural areas as weighted average of the calorie intake of 16 homogeneous groups of age-sex and occupation categories, as projected for the population in 1982–83.

15. The task force was appointed in 1989 and submitted its report in 1993.

# APPENDIX 2

## *Definitions*

$$\text{Crude birth rate (CBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{General fertility rate (GFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age group (15–49) years}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} \text{ASFR}}{1000}$$

$$\text{Gross reproduction rate (GRR)} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} \text{ASFR}}{1000} \text{ for female live births}$$

$$\text{Age-specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{General marital fertility rate (GMFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Total marital fertility rate} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} \text{ASMFR}}{1000}$$

Mean age at effective marriage = Average age at which females start living with their husbands

$$\text{Crude Death Rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Infant mortality rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts namely Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The Neo-natal mortality rate also comprises two parts viz. Early neo-natal mortality rate and Late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

$$\text{Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Early neo-natal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Late neo-natal Mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Post neo-natal Mortality rate (PNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Peri-natal Mortality rate (PNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Still birth rate (SBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Maternal mortality rate (MMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15–49}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 100{,}000$$

**Table 1: Ranking of the States according to Human Development Index, India, 2002**

| States | HDI | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| India | 0.472 | |
| Low Human Development | | |
| Bihar | 0.367 | 15 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.394 | 12 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.416 | 10 |
| Orissa | 0.404 | 11 |
| Rajasthan | 0.424 | 9 |
| West Bengal | 0.472 | 8 |
| Medium Human Development | | |
| Gujarat | 0.479 | 6 |
| Karnataka | 0.478 | 7 |
| Maharashtra | 0.523 | 4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.531 | 3 |
| Delhi | - | - |
| | | |
| Kerala | 0.638 | 1 |

Note: The rank given is among the 15 major states in the country.

Source: National Human Development Report 2001, Planning Commission, Government of India, March 2002.

## Table 2: Demographic Indicators – Population 2001

| States | Total Area | | Total Population | | Rural Population (in millions) | Per cent of Urban Population | Density (Persons per sq. km area) 2001 | Decadal Population Growth (per cent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (in sq. km) | Percent | (in millions) | Per cent | | | | |
| India | 316628 | 5.4 | 1027.01 | 100 | 741.66 | 27.78 | 324 | 21.31 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 94163 | 2.97 | 82.87 | 8.06 | 74.19 | 10.47 | 880 | 28.43 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 308245 | 9.73 | 60.38 | 5.87 | 44.28 | 26.67 | 196 | 24.34 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 275069 | 8.68 | 75.72 | 7.35 | 55.22 | 27.08 | 275 | 13.86 |
| Orissa | 155707 | 4.92 | 36.71 | 3.57 | 31.21 | 14.97 | 236 | 15.94 |
| Rajasthan | 342239 | 10.80 | 56.47 | 5.49 | 43.26 | 23.38 | 165 | 28.33 |
| West Bengal | 88752 | 2.80 | 80.22 | 7.81 | 57.73 | 28.03 | 904 | 17.84 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 196024 | 6.19 | 50.60 | 4.93 | 31.69 | 37.35 | 258 | 22.48 |
| Karnataka | 191791 | 6.05 | 52.73 | 5.13 | 34.81 | 33.98 | 275 | 17.25 |
| Maharashtra | 307577 | 9.71 | 96.75 | 9.42 | 55.73 | 42.4 | 314 | 22.57 |
| Tamil Nadu | 130058 | 4.10 | 62.11 | 6.05 | 34.86 | 43.86 | 478 | 11.59 |
| Delhi | 1483 | 0.04 | 13.78 | 1.34 | 0.96 | 93.01 | 9294 | 46.3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 38863 | 1.2 | 31.83 | 3.10 | 23.57 | 25.97 | 478 | 9.4 |

Sources: Census of India, Provisional Total Population, 2001.

## Table 3: Demographic and Social Indicators

| States | Mean Age at Marriage (Years) 1998–99 | | Crude Birth Rate SRS 2000 | Total Fertility Rate Rural (NFHS2) | Couple Protection Rate SRS 2000 | Crude Death Rate SRS 2000 | Infant Mortality Rate, 2001 | Percentage of births delivered in a medical institution 1998–99 | Percentage of deliveries assisted by a health professional 1998–99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | | | | | | | |
| India | 24.9 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 3.1 | 46.2 | 8.5 | 71 | 33.6 | 42.3 |
| **Low Human Development** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 23.8 | 18.8 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 21.2 | 8.8 | 67 | 14.6 | 23.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 23.5 | 18.9 | 31.2 | 3.6 | 45.9 | 10.2 | 97 | 20.1 | 29.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 23.9 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 2.3 | 52.8 | 8.2 | 66 | 49.8 | 65.2 |
| Orissa | 26.6 | 21.2 | 24.3 | 2.5 | 37.6 | 10.5 | 98 | 22.6 | 33.4 |
| Rajasthan | 22.3 | 18.3 | 31.2 | 4.1 | 36.1 | 8.4 | 83 | 21.5 | 35.8 |
| West Bengal | 26.2 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 2.5 | 32.2 | 7.0 | 53 | 40.1 | 44.2 |
| **Medium Human Development** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 24.4 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 3.0 | 52.8 | 7.5 | 64 | 46.3 | 53.5 |
| Karnataka | 26.7 | 20.1 | 22.0 | 2.3 | 56.3 | 7.8 | 58 | 51.1 | 59.1 |
| Maharashtra | 25.3 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 2.7 | 49.3 | 7.5 | 49 | 52.6 | 59.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 26.6 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 2.2 | 50.4 | 7.9 | 53 | 79.3 | 83.8 |
| Delhi | 25.8 | 21.9 | 20.3 | - | 27.0 | 5.1 | 51 | 59.1 | 65.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 27.9 | 21.5 | 17.9 | 2.0 | 39.6 | 6.4 | 16 | 93.0 | 94.0 |

Source: 1. National Family Health Survey, India, 1998–99.
2. Economic Survey, India, 2002–03.

**Table 4: Birth Rates and Death Rates, India, Various Years**

| States | Birth Rates | | | | Death Rates | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985–87 | 1990–92 | 1995–97 | Difference Between 1995–97 and 1990–92 | 1985–87 | 1990–92 | 1995–97 | Difference Between 1995–97 and 1990–92 |
| India | 32.6 | 29.6 | 27.7 | -1.9 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 9.0 | -0.9 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 36.9 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 10.4 | 10.2 | -0.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 37.7 | 35.9 | 32.5 | -3.4 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 11.1 | -2.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 30.6 | 25.6 | 23.2 | -2.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.4 | -0.9 |
| Orissa | 31.4 | 28.9 | 27.1 | -1.8 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 10.8 | -1.3 |
| Rajasthan | 37.1 | 34.5 | 32.6 | -1.9 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | -1.1 |
| West Bengal | 29.9 | 26.7 | 22.9 | -3.8 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 7.8 | -0.6 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 32.0 | 28.4 | 26.0 | -2.4 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | -0.4 |
| Karnataka | 29.2 | 27.0 | 23.3 | -3.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 | -0.9 |
| Maharashtra | 29.3 | 26.3 | 23.7 | -2.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.4 | -0.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 24.1 | 21.0 | 19.6 | -1.4 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.0 | -0.6 |
| Delhi | 30.9 | 24.9 | 22.0 | -2.9 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | -0.4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 29.2 | 27.0 | 23.3 | -3.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 | -0.9 |

Source: Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971–1997, Registrar General, India, 1999.

**Table 5: Statewise Growth in Population, India**

| States | 1981–91 | 1991–2001 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 2.13 | 1.93 |
| Low Human Development | | |
| Bihar | 2.14 | 2.50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.41 | 2.18 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2.19 | 1.30 |
| Orissa | 1.84 | 1.48 |
| Rajasthan | 2.53 | 2.49 |
| West Bengal | 2.23 | 1.64 |
| Medium Human Development | | |
| Gujarat | 1.94 | 2.03 |
| Karnataka | 1.93 | 1.59 |
| Maharashtra | 2.32 | 2.04 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.44 | 1.06 |
| Delhi | 4.15 | 3.81 |
| | | |
| Kerala | 1.35 | 0.90 |

Source: Census of India, 2001.

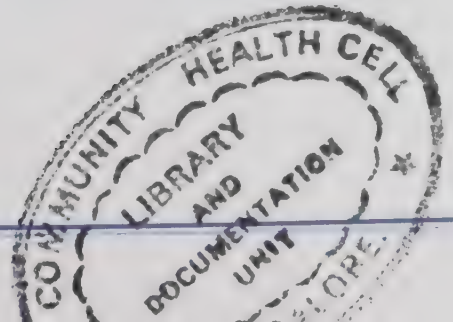


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**Table 6: Statewise Slum Population, 1991**
**(Population in Lakhs)**

| State | Urban Population | Estimated Slum Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 2176.107 | 462.608 | 21.3 |
| Low Human Development | | | |
| Bihar | 113.530 | 26.906 | 23.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 153.688 | 21.029 | 13.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 178.871 | 43.133 | 24.1 |
| Orissa | 42.350 | 8.432 | 19.9 |
| Rajasthan | 100.671 | 24.000 | 23.8 |
| West Bengal | 187.076 | 51.949 | 27.8 |
| Medium Human Development | | | |
| Gujarat | 142.461 | 25.814 | 18.1 |
| Karnataka | 139.078 | 12.934 | 9.3 |
| Maharashtra | 305.416 | 78.724 | 25.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 190.776 | 35.713 | 18.7 |
| Delhi | 84.716 | 22.480 | 26.5 |
| | | | |
| Kerala | 76.803 | 12.218 | 15.9 |

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2000, Central Statistical Organisation.

**Table 7: Estimated Slum Population in the Major Metropolitan Cities, 1991 (Population in Lakhs)**

| City | Total Population | Slum Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 110.219 | 36.262 | 32.9 |
| Mumbai | 125.962 | 43.205 | 34.3 |
| Delhi | 84.191 | 22.480 | 26.7 |
| Chennai | 54.220 | 15.251 | 28.1 |

Source: Compendium of Environment Statistics 2000, Central Statistical Organisation.

**Table 8: Demographic and Social Indicators: Population 1991 and 2001**

| States | Scheduled Castes (% to total) 1991 | Scheduled Tribes (% to total) 1991 | Life Expectancy 1991–95 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female |
| India | 16.33 | 8.01 | 59.7 | 60.9 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 14.56 | 7.66 | 60.1 | 58.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 14.55 | 23.27 | 54.7 | 54.6 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15.93 | 6.31 | 60.3 | 62.8 |
| Orissa | 16.20 | 22.21 | 56.6 | 56.2 |
| Rajasthan | 7.29 | 12.44 | 58.3 | 59.4 |
| West Bengal | 23.62 | 5.60 | 61.5 | 62.8 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 7.41 | 14.92 | 60.2 | 62.0 |
| Karnataka | 25.32 | 6.58 | 60.6 | 63.9 |
| Maharashtra | 11.09 | 9.27 | 63.5 | 65.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19.18 | 1.03 | 62.3 | 64.4 |
| Delhi | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 10.9 | 1.56 | 69.9 | 73.3 |

Source: 1. Census of India, Provisional Population 2001.

2. Registrar General, Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971–1997.

**Table 9: Statewise Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males)**

| State | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | Change 1981–2001 | Disparity 2001 (M–F) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 934 | 927 | 933 | -1 | 67 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | |
| Bihar | 948 | 907 | 921 | -27 | 79 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 921 | 912 | 920 | -1 | 80 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 975 | 972 | 978 | +3 | 22 |
| Orissa | 981 | 971 | 972 | -9 | 28 |
| Rajasthan | 919 | 910 | 922 | +3 | 78 |
| West Bengal | 911 | 917 | 934 | +23 | 66 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 942 | 934 | 921 | -21 | 79 |
| Karnataka | 963 | 960 | 964 | +1 | 36 |
| Maharashtra | 937 | 934 | 922 | -15 | 78 |
| Tamil Nadu | 977 | 974 | 986 | +9 | 14 |
| Delhi | | 827 | 821 | | 179 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerala | 1032 | 1036 | 1058 | +26 | (-)58 |

Source: Census of India 2001, Series 1, Paper 1 of 2001.

**Table 10: Sex Ratio in the Age Group of 0–6, 2001**

| State | Ratio |
|---|---|
| India | 927 |
| Low Human Development | |
| Bihar | 938 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 931 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 964 |
| Orissa | 950 |
| Rajasthan | 909 |
| West Bengal | 963 |
| Medium Human Development | |
| Gujarat | 878 |
| Karnataka | 949 |
| Maharashtra | 917 |
| Tamil Nadu | 939 |
| Delhi | 865 |
| | |
| Kerala | 963 |

Source: Census of India, Provisional Population Total, 2001.

**Table 11: Access to Land for Various Social Groups, 1991**

| States | SC | | | ST | | | Others | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % Share in population | % Share in land | A.I* | % Share in population | % Share in land | A.I* | % Share in population | % Share in land | A.I* |
| India | 10.33 | 7.96 | 0.48 | 8.01 | 10.82 | 1.35 | 75.66 | 81.22 | 1.07 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 14.56 | 6.00 | 0.41 | 7.66 | 16.24 | 2.12 | 77.78 | 77.75 | 0.99 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 14.55 | 8.12 | 0.56 | 23.27 | 25.16 | 1.08 | 62.18 | 66.70 | 1.07 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15.93 | 7.48 | 0.46 | 6.31 | 7.22 | 1.14 | 76.80 | 85.20 | 1.11 |
| Orissa | 16.20 | 8.50 | 0.52 | 22.21 | 28.70 | 1.29 | 61.59 | 62.70 | 1.02 |
| Rajasthan | 7.20 | 11.70 | 1.60 | 12.44 | 8.38 | 0.67 | 80.36 | 79.80 | 0.99 |
| W.Bengal | 23.62 | 19.60 | 0.82 | 5.60 | 7.01 | 1.25 | 70.78 | 73.20 | 1.03 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 7.41 | 3.24 | 0.43 | 14.62 | 9.14 | 0.63 | 77.97 | 87.60 | 1.12 |
| Karnataka | 25.32 | 8.07 | 0.31 | 6.58 | 4.98 | 0.76 | 68.10 | 86.90 | 1.28 |
| Maharashtra | 11.09 | 6.03 | 0.54 | 9.27 | 7.32 | 0.79 | 79.64 | 86.60 | 1.09 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19.18 | 7.14 | 0.37 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 79.79 | 91.60 | 1.15 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 9.92 | 2.83 | 0.27 | 1.10 | 1.84 | 1.76 | 88.97 | 95.32 | 1.07 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

* Access Index

**Table 12: Statewise Distribution of Number of Land Holdings by Social Groups, India, 1990–91 (Number in thousand)**

| State | All | SC | % | ST | % | Non-Dalit | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 106637 | 13422 | 12.58 | 8669 | 8.13 | 84546 | 79.28 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 12966 | 1625 | 12.53 | 1025 | 7.90 | 10316 | 79.56 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8401 | 1056 | 12.59 | 2077 | 24.72 | 5268 | 62.71 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 9290 | 1183 | 12.73 | 639 | 6.87 | 7468 | 80.36 |
| Orissa | 3948 | 541 | 13.70 | 1049 | 26.57 | 2358 | 59.72 |
| Rajasthan | 5107 | 750 | 14.68 | 784 | 15.35 | 3573 | 69.96 |
| West Bengal | 6284 | 1461 | 23.24 | 456 | 7.25 | 4367 | 69.49 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 3557 | 145 | 4.07 | 386 | 10.85 | 2986 | 83.94 |
| Karnataka | 5776 | 638 | 11.04 | 284 | 4.91 | 4854 | 84.03 |
| Maharashtra | 9470 | 760 | 8.02 | 634 | 6.69 | 8076 | 85.27 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7999 | 904 | 11.30 | 67 | 0.84 | 7028 | 87.86 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 5418 | 522 | 9.63 | 66 | 1.22 | 4830 | 89.14 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

**Table 13: Statewise Distribution of Area Operated by Social Groups, India, 1990–91**
**(Area in thousand hectares)**

| State | All | SC | % | ST | % | Non-Dalit | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 165507 | 13173 | 7.96 | 17908 | 10.82 | 134426 | 81.22 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 10743 | 645 | 6.00 | 1745 | 16.24 | 8353 | 77.75 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22111 | 1796 | 8.12 | 5565 | 25.16 | 14750 | 66.70 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 14460 | 1082 | 7.48 | 1045 | 7.22 | 12333 | 85.29 |
| Orissa | 5296 | 454 | 8.57 | 1520 | 28.70 | 3322 | 62.72 |
| Rajasthan | 20971 | 2464 | 11.75 | 1759 | 8.38 | 16748 | 79.86 |
| West Bengal | 5656 | 1114 | 19.69 | 397 | 7.01 | 4145 | 73.28 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 10292 | 333 | 3.24 | 941 | 9.14 | 9019 | 87.63 |
| Karnataka | 12321 | 995 | 8.07 | 614 | 4.98 | 10712 | 86.94 |
| Maharashtra | 20925 | 1262 | 6.03 | 1532 | 7.32 | 18131 | 86.64 |
| Tamil Nadu | 7474 | 534 | 7.14 | 87 | 1.16 | 6853 | 91.69 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 1796 | 51 | 2.83 | 33 | 1.84 | 1712 | 95.32 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91.

**Table 14: Per 1000 Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Households by Size Class of Land Possessed (Rural), 1999–2000 (Area in Ha)**

| | Land Possessed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Landless | Marginal (0.01–1 Ha) | Small (1–2 Ha) | Semi-Medium (2–4 Ha) | Medium/ Large (4–10 Ha) |
| India | 72 | 634 | 165 | 99 | 30 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | |
| Bihar | 20 | 675 | 235 | 55 | 15 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 70 | 535 | 185 | 159 | 50 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 36 | 657 | 177 | 103 | 26 |
| Orissa | 5 | 772 | 157 | 57 | 10 |
| Rajasthan | 10 | 695 | 159 | 92 | 45 |
| West Bengal | 70 | 814 | 93 | 19 | 5 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 85 | 710 | 124 | 69 | 12 |
| Karnataka | 48 | 725 | 129 | 67 | 31 |
| Maharashtra | 220 | 510 | 117 | 122 | 31 |
| Tamil Nadu | 111 | 782 | 63 | 42 | 2 |
| Delhi | 807 | 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerala | 42 | 883 | 52 | 16 | 8 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 15: Per 1000 Distribution of Scheduled Caste Households by Size Class of Land Possessed (Rural), 1999–2000 (Area in Ha)**

| State | Land Possessed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Landless | Marginal | Small | Semi-Medium | Medium/ Large |
| India | 100 | 797 | 65 | 28 | 11 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | |
| Bihar | 238 | 735 | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 137 | 558 | 161 | 104 | 41 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 69 | 829 | 84 | 14 | 5 |
| Orissa | 14 | 912 | 44 | 22 | 9 |
| Rajasthan | 30 | 583 | 169 | 114 | 105 |
| West Bengal | 60 | 886 | 37 | 16 | 1 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 181 | 726 | 53 | 29 | 11 |
| Karnataka | 36 | 813 | 76 | 55 | 19 |
| Maharashtra | 167 | 655 | 109 | 48 | 21 |
| Tamil Nadu | 151 | 830 | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| Delhi | 743 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerala | 42 | 933 | 24 | 0 | 0 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 16: Per 1000 Distribution of OBC Households by Size Class of Land Possessed (Rural), 1999–2000 (Area in Ha)**

| | Land Possessed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Landless | Marginal | Small | Semi-Medium | Medium/ Large |
| India | 65 | 702 | 120 | 75 | 38 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | |
| Bihar | 88 | 775 | 95 | 35 | 7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 66 | 478 | 192 | 163 | 100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 52 | 764 | 97 | 67 | 20 |
| Orissa | 7 | 793 | 111 | 70 | 20 |
| Rajasthan | 22 | 395 | 187 | 191 | 205 |
| West Bengal | 59 | 818 | 91 | 24 | 8 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 119 | 616 | 123 | 82 | 60 |
| Karnataka | 20 | 625 | 179 | 123 | 52 |
| Maharashtra | 123 | 517 | 148 | 134 | 78 |
| Tamil Nadu | 82 | 791 | 73 | 35 | 16 |
| Delhi | 842 | 132 | 16 | 0 | 11 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerala | 13 | 950 | 27 | 6 | 3 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 17: Per 1000 Distribution of Other Households by Size Class of Land Possessed (Rural), 1999–2000 (Area in Ha)**

| | Land Possessed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Landless | Marginal | Small | Semi-Medium | Medium/ Large |
| India | 58 | 654 | 128 | 93 | 67 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | |
| Bihar | 60 | 722 | 126 | 61 | 31 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 87 | 358 | 211 | 187 | 156 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 67 | 615 | 123 | 115 | 80 |
| Orissa | 35 | 797 | 98 | 45 | 24 |
| Rajasthan | 21 | 361 | 138 | 186 | 295 |
| West Bengal | 39 | 874 | 62 | 20 | 4 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 62 | 506 | 156 | 132 | 144 |
| Karnataka | 52 | 527 | 148 | 159 | 115 |
| Maharashtra | 113 | 555 | 139 | 118 | 75 |
| Tamil Nadu | 102 | 783 | 59 | 37 | 18 |
| Delhi | 739 | 221 | 37 | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | | |
| Kerala | 13 | 893 | 68 | 20 | 6 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 18: Average Land Holding Size across Social Classes, Various States, 1990–91 (Area in Ha)**

| State | SC | ST | Others |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 0.98 | 2.07 | 1.59 |
| Low Human Development | | | |
| Bihar | 0.40 | 1.70 | 0.81 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.70 | 2.68 | 2.80 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.91 | 1.64 | 1.65 |
| Orissa | 0.84 | 1.45 | 1.41 |
| Rajasthan | 3.29 | 2.24 | 4.69 |
| West Bengal | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.95 |
| Medium Human Development | | | |
| Gujarat | 2.30 | 2.44 | 3.02 |
| Karnataka | 1.56 | 2.16 | 2.21 |
| Maharashtra | 1.66 | 2.42 | 2.25 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.59 | 1.30 | 0.98 |
| | | | |
| Kerala | 0.10 | 0.50 | 0.35 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

**Table 19: Operated Area by Irrigation Status for Scheduled Caste, Various States, 1990–91 (Area in Thousand Hectares)**

| State | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Total | Irrigated % | Un-irrigated % | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 3289 | 6398 | 9687 | 33.95 | 66.05 | 100 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 173 | 181 | 354 | 48.87 | 51.13 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 376 | 913 | 1289 | 29.17 | 70.83 | 100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 283 | 483 | 766 | 39.95 | 63.05 | 100 |
| Orissa | 84 | 345 | 429 | 19.58 | 80.42 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 368 | 1326 | 1694 | 21.72 | 78.28 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 351 | 470 | 821 | 42.75 | 57.25 | 100 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 49 | 218 | 267 | 18.35 | 81.65 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 108 | 729 | 837 | 12.90 | 87.10 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 146 | 857 | 1003 | 14.56 | 85.44 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 190 | 158 | 348 | 54.60 | 45.40 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 5 | 32 | 37 | 13.51 | 86.49 | 100 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

**Table 20: Operated Area by Irrigation Status for Scheduled Tribe, Various States, 1990–91 (Area in Thousand Ha)**

| State | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Total | Irrigated % | Un-irrigated % | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 1902 | 10447 | 12349 | 15.40 | 84.60 | 100 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 104 | 566 | 670 | 15.52 | 84.48 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 383 | 3632 | 4015 | 9.54 | 90.46 | 100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 159 | 61 | 220 | 72.27 | 27.73 | 100 |
| Orissa | 89 | 1354 | 1443 | 6.17 | 93.83 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 409 | 620 | 1029 | 39.75 | 60.25 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 107 | 201 | 308 | 34.74 | 65.26 | 100 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 84 | 743 | 827 | 10.16 | 89.84 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 87 | 420 | 507 | 17.16 | 82.84 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 118 | 1121 | 1239 | 9.52 | 90.48 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4 | 12 | 16 | 25.00 | 75.00 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 2 | 22 | 24 | 8.33 | 91.67 | 100 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

**Table 21: Operated Area by Irrigation Status for Others, Various States, 1990–91 (Area in Thousand Ha)**

| State | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Total | Irrigated % | Un-irrigated % | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 40513 | 55930 | 96443 | 42.01 | 57.99 | 100 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 2815 | 2111 | 4926 | 57.15 | 42.85 | 100 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3485 | 5660 | 9145 | 38.11 | 61.89 | 100 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4105 | 4715 | 8820 | 46.54 | 53.46 | 100 |
| Orissa | 828 | 2178 | 3006 | 27.54 | 72.52 | 100 |
| Rajasthan | 2306 | 7950 | 10256 | 22.48 | 77.52 | 100 |
| West Bengal | 1852 | 1302 | 3514 | 58.72 | 41.28 | 100 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 1945 | 5189 | 7134 | 27.26 | 72.74 | 100 |
| Karnataka | 1781 | 6824 | 8605 | 20.70 | 79.30 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 1179 | 11375 | 13174 | 13.66 | 86.34 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2220 | 2004 | 4224 | 52.56 | 47.44 | 100 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 288 | 909 | 1197 | 24.06 | 75.94 | 100 |

Source: All India Report on Agricultural Census, 1990–91, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, March 1998.

**Table 22: Employment Characteristics, Various States, 2001**

| States | Work Participation Rate | | Sectoral distribution of Workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | | Female | |
| | Male | Female | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture | Agriculture | Non-Agriculture |
| India | 51.9 | 25.7 | 58.40 | 41.60 | 79.86 | 20.14 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 47.7 | 18.8 | 77.35 | 22.65 | 87.61 | 12.39 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 51.6 | 33.1 | 71.59 | 28.41 | 90.07 | 9.93 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 56.4 | 34.9 | 62.30 | 37.70 | 82.59 | 17.41 |
| Orissa | 52.8 | 24.6 | 64.73 | 35.27 | 77.38 | 22.62 |
| Rajasthan | 50.1 | 33.5 | 66.00 | 34.00 | 87.52 | 12.48 |
| West Bengal | 54.2 | 18.1 | 43.94 | 56.06 | 54.63 | 45.37 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 55.0 | 28.0 | 52.04 | 47.96 | 75.15 | 24.85 |
| Karnataka | 56.9 | 31.9 | 55.89 | 44.11 | 79.37 | 20.63 |
| Maharashtra | 53.5 | 32.6 | 55.41 | 44.59 | 88.93 | 11.07 |
| Tamil Nadu | 58.1 | 31.3 | 49.55 | 50.45 | 77.98 | 22.02 |
| Delhi | 52.2 | 9.1 | 1.11 | 98.89 | 23.19 | 76.81 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 50.4 | 15.3 | 23.26 | 76.74 | 31.77 | 68.23 |

Source: Census of India 2001, Series 34, Tamil Nadu, paper 3 of 2001, Provisional Population Totals; Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers.

**Table 23: Per 1000 Distribution of Usually Working Persons in the Principal Status by Broad Industry Division for each State (Rural), 1999–2000**

| States | Primary | | | Secondary | | | Tertiary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| India | 712 | 841 | 751 | 126 | 93 | 116 | 161 | 67 | 133 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 789 | 843 | 800 | 88 | 99 | 91 | 123 | 57 | 110 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 842 | 919 | 870 | 67 | 52 | 62 | 92 | 28 | 69 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 744 | 842 | 785 | 98 | 74 | 89 | 158 | 84 | 126 |
| Orissa | 772 | 803 | 781 | 102 | 150 | 116 | 125 | 46 | 104 |
| Rajasthan | 672 | 901 | 750 | 196 | 72 | 155 | 131 | 27 | 97 |
| West Bengal | 663 | 572 | 647 | 142 | 311 | 172 | 154 | 118 | 182 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 714 | 902 | 779 | 141 | 56 | 112 | 144 | 42 | 109 |
| Karnataka | 785 | 878 | 820 | 83 | 69 | 77 | 132 | 53 | 103 |
| Maharashtra | 739 | 941 | 823 | 109 | 29 | 74 | 153 | 30 | 101 |
| Tamil Nadu | 621 | 752 | 674 | 206 | 165 | 188 | 173 | 83 | 138 |
| Delhi | 62 | 198 | 66 | 375 | 166 | 368 | 564 | 635 | 565 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 413 | 452 | 423 | 250 | 300 | 263 | 336 | 249 | 314 |

Source: Employment and Unemployment in India, NSS 55th Round, 1999–2000.

**Table 24: Per 1000 Distribution of Usually Working Persons in the Principal Status by Broad Industry Division for each State (Urban), 1999–2000**

| States | Primary | | | Secondary | | | Tertiary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| India | 65 | 146 | 79 | 330 | 293 | 323 | 606 | 562 | 598 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 87 | 174 | 97 | 289 | 248 | 285 | 623 | 578 | 619 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 118 | 301 | 152 | 279 | 295 | 282 | 603 | 404 | 566 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 71 | 151 | 90 | 318 | 343 | 323 | 611 | 506 | 586 |
| Orissa | 112 | 191 | 126 | 296 | 370 | 310 | 591 | 440 | 563 |
| Rajasthan | 66 | 237 | 91 | 356 | 358 | 357 | 577 | 406 | 553 |
| West Bengal | 32 | 22 | 30 | 348 | 290 | 339 | 619 | 689 | 630 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 72 | 151 | 85 | 363 | 234 | 341 | 564 | 616 | 574 |
| Karnataka | 81 | 196 | 107 | 344 | 343 | 344 | 556 | 460 | 548 |
| Maharashtra | 35 | 152 | 55 | 353 | 192 | 325 | 603 | 657 | 620 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65 | 140 | 83 | 363 | 371 | 364 | 574 | 490 | 552 |
| Delhi | 8 | 0 | 7 | 310 | 167 | 292 | 682 | 833 | 700 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 70 | 77 | 71 | 337 | 362 | 344 | 593 | 561 | 585 |

Source: Employment and Unemployment in India, NSS 55th Round, 1999–2000.

**Table 25: Per 1000 Distribution of Households by Employment, Various States (Rural), 1999–2000**

| States | Self-employed (Agri & Non Agri) | Labourers (Agriculture & Other) | Others |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 461 | 402 | 137 |
| Low Human Development | | | |
| Bihar | 444 | 423 | 131 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 502 | 413 | 86 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 385 | 490 | 125 |
| Orissa | 372 | 479 | 148 |
| Rajasthan | 657 | 235 | 109 |
| West Bengal | 437 | 437 | 124 |
| Medium Human Development | | | |
| Gujarat | 434 | 437 | 132 |
| Karnataka | 425 | 469 | 106 |
| Maharashtra | 345 | 491 | 164 |
| Tamil Nadu | 291 | 590 | 119 |
| Delhi | 342 | 100 | 556 |
| | | | |
| Kerala | 348 | 465 | 184 |

Source: NSS Report No. 458: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999–2000.

**Table 26: Per 1000 Distribution of Household by Employment, Various States (Urban), 1999–2000**

| States | Self-employed | Regular Wage/Salaried | Casual labour | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 344 | 417 | 140 | 97 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 377 | 333 | 118 | 171 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 357 | 384 | 163 | 94 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 310 | 385 | 190 | 114 |
| Orissa | 308 | 380 | 172 | 139 |
| Rajasthan | 393 | 402 | 119 | 86 |
| West Bengal | 372 | 418 | 110 | 101 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 342 | 369 | 198 | 90 |
| Karnataka | 307 | 428 | 168 | 96 |
| Maharashtra | 283 | 538 | 111 | 68 |
| Tamil Nadu | 290 | 427 | 181 | 98 |
| Delhi | 360 | 543 | 39 | 57 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 320 | 306 | 247 | 126 |

Source: NSS Report No. 458: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999–2000.

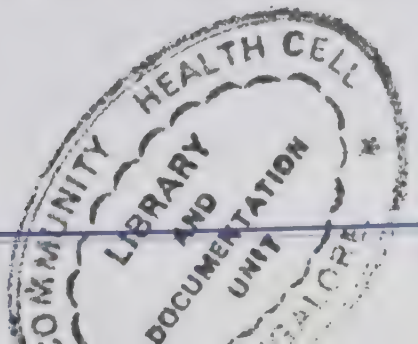


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**Table 27: Pattern of Employment across Social Groups (Urban), 1999–2000**

| States | Casual Labour | | | | Wage / Salaried | | | | Self-employed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST | SC | OBC | Others | ST | SC | OBC | Others | ST | SC | OBC | Others |
| India | 256 | 265 | 174 | 74 | 380 | 376 | 363 | 465 | 216 | 273 | 376 | 355 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 180 | 258 | 119 | 52 | 358 | 348 | 247 | 435 | 224 | 297 | 459 | 378 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 336 | 331 | 170 | 62 | 383 | 141 | 318 | 445 | 153 | 241 | 431 | 395 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 206 | 327 | 244 | 97 | 262 | 374 | 354 | 427 | 274 | 170 | 314 | 352 |
| Orissa | 393 | 350 | 127 | 85 | 376 | 290 | 360 | 422 | 91 | 307 | 415 | 297 |
| Rajasthan | 199 | 264 | 112 | 57 | 435 | 333 | 326 | 463 | 218 | 337 | 488 | 386 |
| West Bengal | 287 | 187 | 131 | 85 | 353 | 342 | 321 | 445 | 226 | 430 | 471 | 353 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 433 | 334 | 280 | 115 | 332 | 386 | 271 | 412 | 184 | 187 | 396 | 363 |
| Karnataka | 364 | 380 | 218 | 74 | 258 | 299 | 388 | 495 | 314 | 270 | 323 | 315 |
| Maharashtra | 198 | 169 | 157. | 80 | 528 | 541 | 498 | 550 | 202 | 203 | 287 | 303 |
| Tamil Nadu | 426 | 364 | 179 | 41 | 341 | 396 | 426 | 533 | 118 | 146 | 316 | 306 |
| Delhi | 58 | 136 | 31 | 18 | 356 | 475 | 580 | 554 | 528 | 340 | 339 | 365 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 417 | 445 | 267 | 187 | 263 | 341 | 354 | 367 | 262 | 142 | 359 | 299 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 28: Pattern of Employment across Social Groups (Rural), 1999–2000**

| State | Social Group | Self-employed | Rural Labour | Other Labour |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | ST | 413 | 489 | 101 |
| | SC | 284 | 616 | 102 |
| | OBC | 501 | 371 | 127 |
| | Others | 559 | 253 | 187 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | ST | 563 | 347 | 137 |
| | SC | 198 | 730 | 201 |
| | OBC | 480 | 380 | 222 |
| | Others | 585 | 212 | 307 |
| Madhya Pradesh | ST | 409 | 511 | 79 |
| | SC | 395 | 527 | 78 |
| | OBC | 551 | 366 | 82 |
| | Others | 699 | 179 | 123 |
| Andhra Pradesh | ST | 470 | 462 | 68 |
| | SC | 145 | 746 | 108 |
| | OBC | 430 | 465 | 105 |
| | Others | 506 | 294 | 200 |
| Orissa | ST | 320 | 611 | 68 |
| | SC | 294 | 575 | 159 |
| | OBC | 432 | 425 | 142 |
| | Others | 433 | 290 | 277 |
| Rajasthan | ST | 513 | 409 | 79 |
| | SC | 521 | 380 | 98 |
| | OBC | 751 | 153 | 96 |
| | Others | 737 | 111 | 152 |
| West Bengal | ST | 314 | 627 | 57 |
| | SC | 384 | 526 | 91 |
| | OBC | 559 | 296 | 139 |
| | Others | 464 | 388 | 146 |

**Table 28: Pattern of Employment across Social Groups (Rural), 1999–2000 *(Contd.)***

| State | Social Group | Self -employed | Rural Labour | Other Labour |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | ST | 343 | 572 | 84 |
| | SC | 206 | 685 | 109 |
| | OBC | 432 | 434 | 260 |
| | Others | 577 | 256 | 167 |
| Karnataka | ST | 362 | 549 | 89 |
| | SC | 186 | 732 | 82 |
| | OBC | 478 | 443 | 79 |
| | Others | 543 | 298 | 159 |
| Maharashtra | ST | 237 | 599 | 164 |
| | SC | 169 | 702 | 129 |
| | OBC | 376 | 470 | 155 |
| | Others | 439 | 378 | 183 |
| Tamil Nadu | ST | 331 | 555 | 84 |
| | SC | 118 | 822 | 59 |
| | OBC | 372 | 491 | 136 |
| | Others | 327 | 356 | 316 |
| Delhi | ST | 40 | 0 | 960 |
| | SC | 100 | 90 | 811 |
| | OBC | 425 | 214 | 361 |
| | Others | 378 | 6 | 209 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | ST | 361 | 510 | 130 |
| | SC | 88 | 838 | 73 |
| | OBC | 349 | 494 | 154 |
| | Others | 416 | 327 | 255 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 29: Child Employment, India, 1991**

| States | Percent of Children to Total Population (5–14) | Percentage of Child Workers to Total Children (5–14) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1991 | 1981 | 1991 |
| India | 25.04 | 5.12 | 5.37 |
| Low Human Development | | | |
| Bihar | 36.55 | 5.12 | 3.99 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25.30 | 6.18 | 8.08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25.21 | 8.96 | 9.98 |
| Orissa | 24.34 | 4.93 | 5.87 |
| Rajasthan | 27.25 | 4.48 | 6.46 |
| West Bengal | 25.13 | 1.98 | 4.16 |
| Medium Human Development | | | |
| Gujarat | 24.09 | 5.01 | 5.37 |
| Karnataka | 24.64 | 5.96 | 8.81 |
| Maharashtra | 23.63 | 5.19 | 5.73 |
| Tamil Nadu | 21.45 | 5.01 | 4.83 |
| Delhi | 22.77 | 1.16 | 1.27 |
| | | | |
| Kerala | 20.56 | 1.04 | 0.58 |

Source: Census of India, 1991.

**Table 30: Percentage of Child Labour across Indian States, 1999–2000**

| State | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5–9 Age group | 10–14 Age group | 5–9 Age group | 10–14 Age group |
| India | 0.7 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.3 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2.7 | 25.1 | 0.7 | 7.1 |
| Orissa | 0.4 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Rajasthan | 2.5 | 16.7 | 0.4 | 5.1 |
| West Bengal | 0.4 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 6.2 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 0.7 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| Karnataka | 1.1 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| Maharashtra | 0.8 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.4 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 |

Source: Dev and Mahajan, 2003.

**Table 31: Literacy Levels of Population and Gender Gap, 2001**

| States | Percentage of Literates | | | Gender Gap in Literacy rate* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Male | Female | |
| India | 65.38 | 75.85 | 54.16 | 71 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 47.53 | 60.32 | 33.57 | 56 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 64.11 | 76.80 | 50.28 | 65 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 61.11 | 70.85 | 51.17 | 72 |
| Orissa | 63.61 | 75.95 | 50.97 | 67 |
| Rajasthan | 61.03 | 76.46 | 44.34 | 58 |
| West Bengal | 69.22 | 77.58 | 60.22 | 78 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 69.97 | 80.50 | 58.60 | 73 |
| Karnataka | 67.04 | 76.29 | 57.45 | 75 |
| Maharashtra | 77.27 | 86.27 | 67.51 | 78 |
| Tamil Nadu | 73.47 | 82.33 | 64.55 | 78 |
| Delhi | 81.82 | 87.37 | 75.00 | 86 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 90.92 | 94.20 | 87.86 | 93 |

Source: Census of India, 2001, Series 34, Tamil Nadu Paper 1 of 2001.

Note: Gender Gap = (Literacy rate of Females/ Literacy rate of Males) x 100.

*(The closer the rate is to 100, the narrower the gap between males and females and vice versa)

**Table 32: Enrollment in Schools, 2000–01**

| States | Levels of male enrollment in schools 2000–01 | | Levels of female enrollment in schools 2000–01 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age Group 6–11 Yrs | Age Group 11–14 Yrs | Age Group 6–11 Yrs | Age Group 11–14 Yrs |
| India | 104.91 | 66.68 | 85.92 | 49.94 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 98.24 | 40.71 | 60.49 | 20.72 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 120.52 | 70.43 | 101.91 | 46.28 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 105.22 | 53.46 | 102.88 | 44.26 |
| Orissa | 129.97 | 66.82 | 94.71 | 43.90 |
| Rajasthan | 138.29 | 103.87 | 83.44 | 47.84 |
| West Bengal | 110.89 | 59.69 | 103.30 | 44.35 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 137.94 | 73.00 | 113.62 | 59.45 |
| Karnataka | 116.64 | 78.17 | 110.44 | 70.54 |
| Maharashtra | 112.86 | 89.66 | 107.84 | 80.49 |
| Tamil Nadu | 96.57 | 93.77 | 96.31 | 91.79/ |
| Delhi | 60.12 | 52.78 | 62.55 | 53.75 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 87.71 | 99.80 | 86.54 | 94.76 |

Source: Economic Survey, 2002–03, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

**Table 33: Percentage of Children (of school-going age) out of School, 1999–2000**

| State | % 6–14 years old out of School | | | % Contribution of State/UT to Total out of School Children | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| India | 26.9 | 14.4 | 24.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 48.4 | 29.0 | 45.9 | 22.6 | 12.5 | 21.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31.6 | 13.8 | 27.9 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 10.3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 26.3 | 14.9 | 22.9 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 7.2 |
| Orissa | 29.9 | 16.8 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| Rajasthan | 30.6 | 14.7 | 27.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| West Bengal | 26.4 | 18.2 | 25.1 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.5 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 23.0 | 11.6 | 19.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Karnataka | 22.6 | 10.2 | 19.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| Maharashtra | 14.0 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.1 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| Delhi | 1.7 | 13.5 | 10.6 | 0 | 3.6 | 0.5 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

Source: Srivastava, Ravi, 2002.

**Table 34: Proportion (Per 1000) of Households with No Literate Adult Member/Adult Female Member, (Rural), 1999–2000**

| States | Household group with no literate | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST | | SC | | OBC | | Other | |
| | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female |
| India | 476 | 745 | 413 | 724 | 320 | 630 | 198 | 449 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 514 | 815 | 672 | 930 | 473 | 775 | 322 | 575 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 561 | 823 | 389 | 783 | 296 | 664 | 173 | 515 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 693 | 877 | 522 | 772 | 477 | 765 | 240 | 502 |
| Orissa | 603 | 846 | 387 | 719 | 289 | 558 | 159 | 400 |
| Rajasthan | 476 | 886 | 404 | 867 | 348 | 820 | 262 | 669 |
| West Bengal | 492 | 779 | 314 | 578 | 157 | 401 | 244 | 454 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 329 | 645 | 277 | 543 | 270 | 626 | 134 | 355 |
| Karnataka | 511 | 745 | 502 | 769 | 339 | 609 | 215 | 486 |
| Maharashtra | 436 | 685 | 255 | 583 | 176 | 444 | 143 | 379 |
| Tamil Nadu | 456 | 714 | 305 | 587 | 217 | 452 | 70 | 238 |
| Delhi | 0 | 961 | 22 | 319 | 16 | 694 | 43 | 151 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 155 | 286 | 53 | 183 | 255 | 85 | 20 | 65 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 35: Proportion (Per 1000) of Households with No Literate Adult Member/Adult Female Member, (Urban), 1999–2000**

| States | Household group with no literate | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST | | SC | | OBC | | Other | |
| | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female | Adult Member | Adult Female |
| India | 231 | 484 | 237 | 540 | 140 | 380 | 65 | 249 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 318 | 562 | 375 | 715 | 256 | 587 | 113 | 364 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 351 | 618 | 248 | 564 | 114 | 376 | 60 | 238 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 343 | 662 | 268 | 565 | 218 | 444 | 86 | 261 |
| Orissa | 313 | 626 | 412 | 691 | 103 | 355 | 91 | 329 |
| Rajasthan | 184 | 738 | 203 | 697 | 146 | 583 | 73 | 295 |
| West Bengal | 259 | 641 | 255 | 494 | 67 | 318 | 85 | 256 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 212 | 495 | 158 | 431 | 140 | 347 | 36 | 201 |
| Karnataka | 233 | 419 | 303 | 544 | 130 | 304 | 49 | 188 |
| Maharashtra | 126 | 274 | 144 | 378 | 65 | 285 | 54 | 248 |
| Tamil Nadu | 116 | 342 | 247 | 478 | 76 | 251 | 24 | 130 |
| Delhi | 125 | 543 | 155 | 521 | 67 | 523 | 29 | 185 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 24 | 108 | 27 | 99 | 14 | 110 | 17 | 108 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 36: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Scheduled Tribe Rural), 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 523 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 114 | 109 | 129 | 60 | 34 | 15 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 545 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 86 | 107 | 144 | 70 | 15 | 20 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 598 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 103 | 115 | 75 | 33 | 50 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 763 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 57 | 55 | 46 | 48 | 16 | 9 |
| Orissa | 624 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 159 | 49 | 95 | 30 | 11 | 6 |
| Rajasthan | 531 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 111 | 122 | 120 | 42 | 33 | 12 |
| West Bengal | 539 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 136 | 90 | 117 | 32 | 22 | 15 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 455 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 121 | 117 | 162 | 92 | 26 | 16 |
| Karnataka | 544 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 99 | 73 | 133 | 92 | 27 | 15 |
| Maharashtra | 476 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 106 | 124 | 161 | 77 | 28 | 19 |
| Tamil Nadu | 559 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 97 | 63 | 150 | 28 | 1 | 26 |
| Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 48 | 924 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 155 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 187 | 147 | 348 | 117 | 10 | 26 |

Note: NFEC – Non-Formal Education Centre, AEC – Adult Education Centre, TLC – Total Literacy Campaign
Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 37: Per1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Scheduled Tribe Rural) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 771 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 61 | 63 | 54 | 24 | 13 | 3 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 820 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 41 | 44 | 55 | 26 | 0 | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 837 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 43 | 57 | 17 | 4 | 29 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 889 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Orissa | 860 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 64 | 18 | 27 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 909 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| West Bengal | 815 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 59 | 35 | 42 | 11 | 5 | 0 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 712 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 77 | 79 | 73 | 39 | 8 | 9 |
| Karnataka | 789 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 44 | 46 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Maharashtra | 734 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 55 | 78 | 88 | 31 | 7 | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 59 | 101 | 17 | 34 | 24 |
| Delhi | 834 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 151 | 116 | 230 | 21 | 104 | 32 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 38: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Scheduled Caste Rural) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 475 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 113 | 123 | 148 | 73 | 33 | 20 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 700 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 77 | 50 | 70 | 55 | 19 | 16 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 469 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 127 | 161 | 125 | 48 | 39 | 16 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 585 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 122 | 70 | 101 | 78 | 25 | 13 |
| Orissa | 411 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 217 | 70 | 177 | 63 | 21 | 17 |
| Rajasthan | 512 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 84 | 121 | 156 | 47 | 47 | 19 |
| West Bengal | 367 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 157 | 159 | 169 | 53 | 27 | 17 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 286 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 213 | 116 | 190 | 121 | 52 | 19 |
| Karnataka | 595 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 65 | 85 | 122 | 74 | 37 | 18 |
| Maharashtra | 296 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 113 | 147 | 242 | 114 | 45 | 25 |
| Tamil Nadu | 367 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 131 | 187 | 163 | 91 | 34 | 21 |
| Delhi | 85 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 86 | 109 | 210 | 131 | 169 | 194 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 137 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 155 | 203 | 372 | 114 | 33 | 24 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 39: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Scheduled Caste Rural) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 755 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 68 | 68 | 27 | 10 | 4 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 936 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 823 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 56 | 70 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 801 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 65 | 48 | 37 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| Orissa | 744 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 100 | 45 | 73 | 19 | 5 | 4 |
| Rajasthan | 898 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 37 | 24 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| West Bengal | 607 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 95 | 116 | 101 | 21 | 4 | 7 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 595 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 140 | 89 | 104 | 53 | 8 | 4 |
| Karnataka | 806 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 41 | 66 | 34 | 11 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 644 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 65 | 94 | 121 | 43 | 11 | 8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 639 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 73 | 99 | 117 | 41 | 23 | 5 |
| Delhi | 414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 118 | 175 | 173 | 62 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 283 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 129 | 161 | 275 | 109 | 10 | 14 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 40: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male OBC (Rural) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 374 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 120 | 139 | 181 | 103 | 46 | 24 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 486 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 95 | 81 | 141 | 108 | 37 | 28 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 358 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 159 | 201 | 151 | 54 | 46 | 20 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 528 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 110 | 113 | 109 | 91 | 24 | 16 |
| Orissa | 329 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 216 | 86 | 192 | 81 | 38 | 26 |
| Rajasthan | 409 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 116 | 166 | 178 | 71 | 31 | 21 |
| West Bengal | 201 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 129 | 204 | 244 | 76 | 53 | 64 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 344 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 161 | 135 | 209 | 96 | 38 | 11 |
| Karnataka | 413 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 104 | 132 | 179 | 114 | 31 | 16 |
| Maharashtra | 244 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 119 | 141 | 237 | 146 | 69 | 38 |
| Tamil Nadu | 267 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 123 | 189 | 188 | 141 | 59 | 25 |
| Delhi | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 476 | 40 | 260 | 58 | 27 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 71 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 153 | 192 | 355 | 166 | 33 | 22 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

## Table 41: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (OBC Rural) 1999–2000

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 675 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 75 | 85 | 92 | 43 | 15 | 7 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 806 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 58 | 39 | 51 | 24 | 5 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 714 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 87 | 100 | 58 | 15 | 11 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 790 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 65 | 57 | 42 | 33 | 4 | 5 |
| Orissa | 603 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 137 | 62 | 118 | 42 | 11 | 12 |
| Rajasthan | 863 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 43 | 29 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| West Bengal | 472 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 94 | 138 | 183 | 63 | 9 | 4 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 688 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 89 | 93 | 85 | 33 | 7 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 669 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 81 | 69 | 112 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| Maharashtra | 530 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 88 | 110 | 172 | 68 | 17 | 10 |
| Tamil Nadu | 506 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 94 | 148 | 121 | 74 | 34 | 17 |
| Delhi | 564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 292 | 31 | 35 | 37 | 23 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 166 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 143 | 184 | 293 | 129 | 44 | 24 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 42: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Other Rural) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 240 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 109 | 137 | 212 | 152 | 75 | 59 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 278 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 94 | 71 | 184 | 182 | 82 | 93 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 213 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 144 | 161 | 226 | 88 | 101 | 58 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 324 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 128 | 126 | 135 | 162 | 60 | 57 |
| Orissa | 197 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 240 | 88 | 216 | 131 | 57 | 52 |
| Rajasthan | 314 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 113 | 163 | 175 | 110 | 70 | 44 |
| West Bengal | 272 | 8 | 9 | 21 | 146 | 156 | 204 | 93 | 46 | 43 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 173 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 110 | 164 | 243 | 171 | 75 | 56 |
| Karnataka | 267 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 107 | 120 | 189 | 181 | 68 | 49 |
| Maharashtra | 194 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 88 | 159 | 248 | 183 | 63 | 54 |
| Tamil Nadu | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 167 | 211 | 245 | 66 | 88 |
| Delhi | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 54 | 170 | 155 | 342 | 204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 35 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 95 | 136 | 311 | 255 | 85 | 76 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

## Table 43: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Other Rural) 1999–2000

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 506 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 92 | 118 | 138 | 82 | 33 | 17 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 584 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 110 | 68 | 98 | 80 | 21 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 567 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 112 | 111 | 108 | 42 | 43 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 542 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 117 | 113 | 105 | 68 | 25 | 20 |
| Orissa | 446 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 179 | 75 | 167 | 70 | 34 | 15 |
| Rajasthan | 707 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 65 | 89 | 66 | 33 | 22 | 6 |
| West Bengal | 514 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 109 | 143 | 140 | 40 | 15 | 11 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 437 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 112 | 130 | 157 | 103 | 32 | 19 |
| Karnataka | 550 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 88 | 85 | 128 | 101 | 23 | 14 |
| Maharashtra | 461 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 74 | 144 | 181 | 90 | 25 | 14 |
| Tamil Nadu | 249 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 193 | 185 | 159 | 53 | 42 |
| Delhi | 175 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 33 | 101 | 382 | 144 | 95 | 64 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 102 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 107 | 151 | 266 | 213 | 84 | 67 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 44: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Scheduled Tribe Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 233 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 97 | 97 | 202 | 159 | 86 | 113 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 255 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 78 | 52 | 167 | 194 | 62 | 165 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 302 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 103 | 105 | 172 | 115 | 81 | 105 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 397 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 44 | 236 | 92 | 52 | 88 |
| Orissa | 296 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 146 | 24 | 167 | 160 | 63 | 120 |
| Rajasthan | 120 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 68 | 219 | 166 | 138 | 138 | 144 |
| West Bengal | 236 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 167 | 202 | 148 | 86 | 39 | 80 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 270 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 149 | 174 | 209 | 110 | 47 | 39 |
| Karnataka | 287 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 76 | 85 | 203 | 187 | 38 | 110 |
| Maharashtra | 151 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 82 | 77 | 229 | 207 | 125 | 123 |
| Tamil Nadu | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 212 | 178 | 121 | 76 | 43 |
| Delhi | 277 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 190 | 0 | 144 | 176 | 70 | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 146 | 544 | 124 | 7 | 7 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 45: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Scheduled Tribe Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 455 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 72 | 78 | 151 | 109 | 62 | 64 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 482 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 54 | 59 | 107 | 143 | 41 | 109 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 579 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 44 | 104 | 67 | 79 | 43 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 618 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 76 | 25 | 111 | 109 | 37 | 21 |
| Orissa | 642 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 75 | 27 | 80 | 86 | 45 | 37 |
| Rajasthan | 675 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 69 | 76 | 89 | 42 | 39 |
| West Bengal | 564 | 28 | 0 | 7 | 79 | 110 | 26 | 68 | 36 | 82 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 498 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 108 | 75 | 126 | 88 | 45 | 52 |
| Karnataka | 516 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 66 | 174 | 130 | 46 | 39 |
| Maharashtra | 290 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 53 | 124 | 232 | 120 | 63 | 110 |
| Tamil Nadu | 353 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 168 | 116 | 125 | 54 | 60 | 39 |
| Delhi | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 150 | 71 | 172 | 0 | 84 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 57 | 415 | 82 | 131 | 34 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 46: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Scheduled Caste Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 263 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 99 | 141 | 213 | 138 | 69 | 63 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 381 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 121 | 82 | 167 | 122 | 48 | 60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 288 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 119 | 193 | 151 | 89 | 100 | 55 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 299 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 101 | 114 | 157 | 159 | 71 | 94 |
| Orissa | 463 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 168 | 36 | 180 | 79 | 33 | 22 |
| Rajasthan | 228 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 107 | 206 | 210 | 90 | 76 | 64 |
| West Bengal | 282 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 107 | 128 | 217 | 88 | 46 | 85 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 191 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 152 | 131 | 235 | 167 | 64 | 55 |
| Karnataka | 334 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 66 | 82 | 182 | 173 | 67 | 84 |
| Maharashtra | 138 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 65 | 142 | 318 | 174 | 69 | 80 |
| Tamil Nadu | 201 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 92 | 167 | 221 | 174 | 82 | 60 |
| Delhi | 202 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 79 | 152 | 192 | 242 | 68 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 109 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 110 | 239 | 349 | 106 | 63 | 22 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 47: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Scheduled Caste Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 521 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 69 | 108 | 138 | 80 | 46 | 27 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 691 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 58 | 45 | 121 | 48 | 20 | 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 585 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 106 | 126 | 46 | 42 | 25 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 538 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 44 | 73 | 119 | 105 | 43 | 55 |
| Orissa | 687 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 57 | 102 | 54 | 17 | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 717 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 45 | 95 | 45 | 41 | 26 | 20 |
| West Bengal | 475 | 8 | 6 | 25 | 75 | 117 | 142 | 92 | 33 | 26 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 446 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 113 | 127 | 151 | 72 | 58 | 33 |
| Karnataka | 555 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 49 | 56 | 152 | 111 | 52 | 18 |
| Maharashtra | 362 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 81 | 157 | 199 | 101 | 63 | 31 |
| Tamil Nadu | 445 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 89 | 146 | 154 | 77 | 59 | 25 |
| Delhi | 407 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 87 | 142 | 187 | 92 | 50 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 138 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 123 | 169 | 305 | 164 | 38 | 40 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 48: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (OBC Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 179 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 92 | 142 | 214 | 180 | 94 | 89 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 226 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 76 | 79 | 174 | 177 | 105 | 143 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 184 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 119 | 160 | 199 | 106 | 117 | 105 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 255 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 100 | 112 | 142 | 180 | 99 | 100 |
| Orissa | 143 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 169 | 66 | 238 | 189 | 78 | 93 |
| Rajasthan | 189 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 86 | 161 | 231 | 139 | 100 | 82 |
| West Bengal | 95 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 97 | 186 | 272 | 119 | 104 | 104 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 170 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 123 | 151 | 257 | 154 | 79 | 56 |
| Karnataka | 176 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 99 | 109 | 214 | 210 | 91 | 100 |
| Maharashtra | 88 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 69 | 144 | 277 | 231 | 93 | 93 |
| Tamil Nadu | 107 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 91 | 173 | 210 | 220 | 97 | 93 |
| Delhi | 136 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 66 | 163 | 229 | 180 | 119 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 34 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 107 | 165 | 359 | 199 | 86 | 42 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 49: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (OBC Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 383 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 88 | 127 | 163 | 119 | 63 | 45 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 545 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 79 | 74 | 106 | 94 | 49 | 38 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 433 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 121 | 122 | 124 | 66 | 83 | 40 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 488 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 82 | 92 | 133 | 99 | 57 | 39 |
| Orissa | 325 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 185 | 81 | 184 | 124 | 34 | 27 |
| Rajasthan | 571 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 58 | 110 | 87 | 79 | 52 | 28 |
| West Bengal | 299 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 106 | 141 | 232 | 86 | 44 | 57 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 356 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 122 | 141 | 188 | 113 | 41 | 31 |
| Karnataka | 330 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 95 | 90 | 207 | 172 | 51 | 48 |
| Maharashtra | 296 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 62 | 151 | 233 | 147 | 62 | 44 |
| Tamil Nadu | 272 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 101 | 176 | 160 | 134 | 84 | 65 |
| Delhi | 421 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 59 | 106 | 99 | 152 | 88 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 120 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 110 | 171 | 300 | 170 | 72 | 48 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 50: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Male (Other Urban) 1999–2000**

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 89 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 59 | 89 | 172 | 214 | 141 | 226 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 100 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 36 | 44 | 113 | 192 | 170 | 330 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 90 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 101 | 145 | 143 | 193 | 260 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 115 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 63 | 81 | 126 | 195 | 162 | 250 |
| Orissa | 80 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 114 | 51 | 184 | 236 | 121 | 204 |
| Rajasthan | 110 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 47 | 86 | 155 | 201 | 160 | 234 |
| West Bengal | 97 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 79 | 113 | 200 | 155 | 111 | 226 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 60 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 59 | 102 | 210 | 254 | 124 | 188 |
| Karnataka | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 65 | 164 | 281 | 146 | 222 |
| Maharashtra | 73 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 64 | 100 | 215 | 252 | 123 | 167 |
| Tamil Nadu | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 60 | 129 | 254 | 179 | 316 |
| Delhi | 67 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 39 | 52 | 116 | 183 | 157 | 368 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 66 | 141 | 278 | 247 | 90 | 147 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

## Table 51: Per 1000 Distribution of Persons (15+) By General Education: Female (Other Urban) 1999–2000

| States | General Education | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Literate | Literate Through | | | Below Primary | Primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate & Above |
| | | NFEC/ AEC | TLC | Other | | | | | | |
| India | 216 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 64 | 103 | 161 | 172 | 113 | 157 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 274 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 62 | 54 | 136 | 192 | 115 | 152 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 245 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 72 | 123 | 131 | 113 | 152 | 154 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 267 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 80 | 99 | 145 | 149 | 109 | 134 |
| Orissa | 253 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 128 | 74 | 203 | 149 | 75 | 110 |
| Rajasthan | 296 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 55 | 98 | 151 | 114 | 125 | 146 |
| West Bengal | 198 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 74 | 135 | 185 | 141 | 94 | 140 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 180 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 80 | 118 | 188 | 206 | 93 | 129 |
| Karnataka | 163 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 93 | 171 | 242 | 132 | 143 |
| Maharashtra | 207 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 61 | 121 | 198 | 180 | 92 | 132 |
| Tamil Nadu | 94 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 70 | 109 | 131 | 211 | 116 | 246 |
| Delhi | 161 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 46 | 59 | 104 | 179 | 123 | 311 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 69 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 74 | 126 | 268 | 248 | 102 | 106 |

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2001.

**Table 52: Infant Mortality Rates, Various Years, Various States, India**

| States | 1994 | 1997 | 2001* | Difference 1997 to 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 74 | 71 | 71 | 0 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 67 | 71 | 67 | -4 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 98 | 94 | 97 | +3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65 | 63 | 66 | +3 |
| Orissa | 103 | 96 | 98 | +2 |
| Rajasthan | 84 | 85 | 83 | -2 |
| West Bengal | 62 | 55 | 53 | -2 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 64 | 62 | 64 | +2 |
| Karnataka | 67 | 53 | 58 | +5 |
| Maharashtra | 55 | 47 | 49 | +2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 59 | 53 | 53 | 0 |
| Delhi | 54.1 | 29.1 | 51 | +21.9** |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 16 | 12 | 16 | +4 |

Source: 1. Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971–1997, Registrar General, India, New Delhi, 1999.

2. *Economic Survey 2002–2003.

** The Source cited above does not provide any explanation for this change.

## Table 53: Health Care Services in Various States, India

| States | Number of Hospitals per 1,00,000 Population (1998) | | Number of Beds per 1,00,000 Population (1998) | | Number of Dispensaries per 1,00,000 Population (1998) | | Numer of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres per 1,00,000 Population (1998) | | Number of Doctors and Nurses per 1,00,000 Population (1991) | | Expenditure on Health Per Capita 2000–01 (in Rs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | PHCs | SCs | Doctors | Nurses | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | | Rural | | |
| India | 0.7 | 3.7 | 23.25 | 188.55 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 19.7 | 47.19 | 36.88 | 127.06 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.94 | 226.69 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 17.9 | 30.55 | 10.29 | 86.18 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.9 | 0.7 | 11.79 | 75.55 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 20.9 | 16.92 | 88.00 | 119.68 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2.0 | 9.5 | 27.28 | 255.44 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 20.3 | 49.67 | 23.34 | 133.81 |
| Orissa | 0.3 | 3.1 | 5.56 | 189.77 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 20.0 | 35.19 | 50.23 | 97.30 |
| Rajasthan | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.95 | 159.55 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 25.3 | 32.01 | 22.38 | 129.59 |
| West Bengal | 0.2 | 1.3 | 9.12 | 224.57 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 61.38 | 25.26 | 148.45 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 0.6 | 13.7 | 24.16 | 381.01 | 8.2 | 28.1 | 3.3 | 24.5 | 52.98 | 59.00 | 150.40 |
| Karnataka | 0.1 | 1.6 | 11.26 | 213.19 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 24.0 | 98.58 | 52.21 | 145.40 |
| Maharashtra | 0.0 | 8.3 | 20.72 | 219.70 | 0.7 | 24.4 | 3.3 | 18.6 | 62.72 | 48.64 | 146.54 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.2 | 1.6 | 11.14 | 218.99 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 22.4 | 81.94 | 60.49 | 156.44 |
| Delhi | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.6 | 3.3 | - | - | 306.73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 9.1 | 0.9 | 334.81 | 249.11 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 22.9 | 56.72 | 78.41 | 182.70 |

Source: 1. Census of India 2001, Provisional Population.
2. Reserve Bank of India (2003).
3. Health Information of India, MOHFW, Government of India.

**Table 54: Maternal Mortality Rate, Various States, India, 1997**

| State | Deaths per 1,00,000 live births |
|---|---|
| India | 408 |
| Low Human Development | |
| Bihar | 451 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 498 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 154 |
| Orissa | 361 |
| Rajasthan | 677 |
| West Bengal | 264 |
| Medium Human Development | |
| Gujarat | 29 |
| Karnataka | 195 |
| Maharashtra | 135 |
| Tamil Nadu | 76 |
| Delhi | - |
| | |
| Kerala | 195 |

Source: Economic Survey 2000–01, India.

**Table 55: Infant and Under-five Mortality Rates for the five year period preceding the Survey in 1998–99**

| States | Mortality at age 1 | Mortality at age 5 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 67.6 | 94.9 |
| Low Human Development | | |
| Bihar | 72.9 | 105.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 86.1 | 137.6 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 65.8 | 85.5 |
| Orissa | 81.0 | 104.4 |
| Rajasthan | 80.4 | 114.9 |
| West Bengal | 48.7 | 67.6 |
| Medium Human Development | | |
| Gujarat | 62.6 | 85.1 |
| Karnataka | 51.5 | 69.8 |
| Maharashtra | 43.7 | 58.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 48.2 | 63.3 |
| Delhi | 46.8 | 55.4 |
| | | |
| Kerala | 16.3 | 18.8 |

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), India, 1998–99.

**Table 56: Health Status of the Socially Marginalized Groups, 1999**

| | Infant Mortality/1000 | Under-5 Mortality/1000 | % Children Underweight |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 70 | 94.9 | 47 |
| Scheduled Caste | 83 | 119.3 | 53.5 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 84.2 | 126.6 | 55.9 |
| Other Disadvantaged | 76 | 103.1 | 47.3 |
| Others | 61.8 | 82.6 | 41.1 |

Source: Draft National Health Policy, 2001.

**Table 57: Share of Expenditure on Health to Total Public Expenditure**

| State | Public Expenditure on Health as a Share of Total Public Expenditure (in per cent) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1980–81 | 1998–99 |
| India | - | - |
| Low Human Development | | |
| Bihar | 5.49 | 4.81 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7.59 | 5.80 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.63 | 8.45 |
| Orissa | 6.70 | 5.58 |
| Rajasthan | 10.21 | 6.42 |
| West Bengal | 9.07 | 6.49 |
| Medium Human Development | | |
| Gujarat | 6.08 | 5.41 |
| Karnataka | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 6.53 | 4.84 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6.56 | 8.32 |
| Delhi | - | - |
| | | |
| Kerala | 9.57 | 5.47 |

Source: Draft Tenth Five Year Plan, Vol. III, Planning Commission.

**Table 58: Distribution of Households by Type of Structure**

| States | Distribution of households per 1000 households by Type of Structure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | Pucca | Semi pucca | Kutcha | Pucca | Semi pucca | Kutcha |
| India | 323 | 360 | 317 | 738 | 179 | 83 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 208 | 372 | 420 | 659 | 250 | 92 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 133 | 781 | 86 | 584 | 367 | 48 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 375 | 233 | 392 | 681 | 153 | 166 |
| Orissa | 121 | 283 | 596 | 554 | 278 | 168 |
| Rajasthan | 461 | 235 | 303 | 873 | 83 | 44 |
| West Bengal | 166 | 374 | 460 | 708 | 224 | 68 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 399 | 383 | 218 | 812 | 121 | 66 |
| Karnataka | 262 | 556 | 183 | 634 | 231 | 135 |
| Maharashtra | 425 | 478 | 97 | 817 | 152 | 31 |
| Tamil Nadu | 351 | 235 | 414 | 692 | 172 | 136 |
| Delhi | 936 | 64 | 0.00 | 871 | 102 | 27 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 552 | 257 | 191 | 730 | 162 | 108 |

Source: Sarvekshana, Vol. XXII, No. 3, Jan–Mar 1999.

**Table 59: Households Classified by Access to Various Amenities, 2001**

| States | Percentage of Households Not Having | | | Percentage of Households Living in Dilapidated Houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Drinking Water within or near their premises | Bathroom facility within the house | Latrine within the house | |
| India | 16.70 | 63.86 | 63.59 | 5.50 |
| Low Human Development | | | | |
| Bihar | 15.37 | 88.96 | 80.68 | 9.45 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 23.27 | 79.00 | 78.71 | 3.43 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 19.82 | 60.18 | 67.01 | 3.89 |
| Orissa | 30.80 | 89.49 | 85.11 | 9.94 |
| Rajasthan | 23.80 | 67.62 | 71.00 | 3.17 |
| West Bengal | 17.97 | 76.39 | 56.29 | 8.66 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | |
| Gujarat | 15.21 | 49.44 | 55.40 | 2.59 |
| Karnataka | 21.85 | 41.13 | 62.50 | 4.95 |
| Maharashtra | 12.33 | 38.88 | 64.91 | 4.95 |
| Tamil Nadu | 12.12 | 60.11 | 64.84 | 0.84 |
| Delhi | 6.99 | 28.99 | 22.04 | 5.35 |
| | | | | |
| Kerala | 11.98 | 37.88 | 15.99 | 8.17 |

Note: 1. Drinking water source availed beyond 100 metres for urban area and 500 metres for rural areas is considered as "away" from premises.

2. Data for Bihar includes Jharkhand; Madhya Pradesh includes Chattisgarh.

Source : Census of India, 2001, Tables on Houses, Amenities and Assets.

**Table 60: Statewise Population below Poverty Line (per cent), Various Years**

| States | 1987–88 | 1993–94 | 1999–2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 39.34 | 37.52 | 26.10 |
| Low Human Development | | | |
| Bihar | 53.37 | 57.97 | 42.60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43.40 | 40.83 | 37.43 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 27.20 | 15.96 | 15.77 |
| Orissa | 55.61 | 49.87 | 47.15 |
| Rajasthan | 34.60 | 27.45 | 15.28 |
| West Bengal | 43.99 | 40.33 | 27.02 |
| Medium Human Development | | | |
| Gujarat | 32.33 | 22.17 | 14.07 |
| Karnataka | 38.14 | 28.18 | 20.04 |
| Maharashtra | 40.10 | 53.58 | 25.02 |
| Tamil Nadu | 45.15 | 44.27 | 21.12 |
| Delhi* | 15.10 | 16.10 | 9.20 |
| | | | |
| Kerala | 29.10 | 25.93 | 12.72 |

Source: 1. CMIE 1996, Chandrasekar & Sen, 1996.
2. Ninth Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India.
3. Planning Commission (The Hindu, Feb 26, 2001).
4.* Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXVII, No. 36, Sep. 2002.

**Table 61: Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States, 1999–2000 (30 day Recall Period)**

| States | Rural | | Urban | | Combined | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons |
| India | 1932.43 | 27.09 | 670.07 | 23.62 | 2602.50 | 26.10 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 376.51 | 44.30 | 49.13 | 32.91 | 425.64 | 42.60 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 217.32 | 37.06 | 81.22 | 38.44 | 298.54 | 37.43 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 58.13 | 11.05 | 60.88 | 26.63 | 119.01 | 15.77 |
| Orissa | 143.69 | 48.01 | 25.40 | 42.83 | 169.09 | 47.15 |
| Rajasthan | 55.06 | 13.74 | 26.78 | 19.85 | 81.83 | 15.28 |
| West Bengal | 180.11 | 31.85 | 33.38 | 14.86 | 213.49 | 27.02 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 39.80 | 13.17 | 28.09 | 15.59 | 67.89 | 14.07 |
| Karnataka | 59.91 | 17.38 | 44.49 | 25.25 | 104.40 | 20.04 |
| Maharashtra | 125.12 | 23.72 | 102.87 | 26.81 | 227.99 | 25.02 |
| Tamil Nadu | 80.51 | 20.55 | 49.97 | 22.11 | 130.48 | 21.12 |
| Delhi | 0.07 | 0.40 | 11.42 | 9.42 | 11.49 | 8.23 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 20.97 | 9.38 | 20.07 | 20.27 | 41.04 | 12.72 |

Source: Government of India, Press Information Bureau, February, 2001, New Delhi.

**Table 62: Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States, 1999–2000 (7 day Recall Period)**

| States | Rural | | Urban | | Combined | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons | No. of Persons (Lakhs) | % of Persons |
| India | 1713.35 | 24.02 | 612.57 | 21.59 | 2325.92 | 23.33 |
| Low Human Development | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 322.96 | 38.00 | 43.64 | 29.23 | 366.60 | 36.69 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 202.78 | 34.58 | 74.93 | 35.46 | 277.70 | 34.81 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 48.14 | 9.15 | 35.96 | 24.48 | 104.10 | 13.79 |
| Orissa | 131.63 | 43.98 | 23.92 | 40.33 | 155.55 | 43.38 |
| Rajasthan | 48.97 | 12.22 | 25.36 | 18.80 | 74.33 | 13.88 |
| West Bengal | 154.04 | 27.24 | 31.06 | 13.83 | 185.10 | 23.43 |
| Medium Human Development | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 36.87 | 12.20 | 24.80 | 13.76 | 61.66 | 12.78 |
| Karnataka | 47.02 | 13.64 | 39.35 | 22.33 | 86.36 | 16.58 |
| Maharashtra | 109.25 | 20.71 | 96.81 | 25.23 | 206.05 | 22.61 |
| Tamil Nadu | 73.19 | 18.56 | 45.81 | 20.27 | 119.00 | 19.26 |
| Delhi | 0.12 | 0.63 | 0.52 | 5.38 | 6.64 | 4.75 |
| | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 18.20 | 8.14 | 17.73 | 17.91 | 35.93 | 11.14 |

Source: Government of India, Press Information Bureau, February, 2001, New Delhi.

**Table 63: State Specific Poverty Lines in 1999–2000**
**(Rs. per capita per month)**

| State | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|
| India | 327.56 | 545.11 |
| Low Human Development | | |
| Bihar | 333.07 | 379.78 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 311.34 | 481.65 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 262.94 | 457.40 |
| Orissa | 323.92 | 473.12 |
| Rajasthan | 344.03 | 465.92 |
| West Bengal | 350.17 | 409.22 |
| Medium Human Development | | |
| Gujarat | 318.94 | 474.41 |
| Karnataka | 309.59 | 511.44 |
| Maharashtra | 318.63 | 539.71 |
| Tamil Nadu | 307.64 | 457.60 |
| Delhi | 362.68 | 505.45 |
| | | |
| Kerala | 374.79 | 477.06 |

Source: Government of India, Press Information Bureau, February, 2001, New Delhi.

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# The Hivos India Regional Office

Hivos (Humanist Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries, The Netherlands) is a secular Humanist development institution which stands for emancipation, democratisation and poverty eradication in developing countries. It was established in 1968 by representatives of the Humanist movement in the Netherlands. Hivos is inspired by the humanist, and secular outlook. Hivos co-operates with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which work on the basis of participation and self-reliance of the poor, aim at structural social change in a non-dogmatic way, and can translate such objectives into a coherent development programme.

Hivos' involvement in India with programme partners started in 1979. Hivos Head Office with support from local consultants managed the programmes. In March 1991, the first Regional Office was established in Bangalore in an effort to bring Hivos 'closer to the field'. Today Hivos supports about 80 organisations and 105 projects. Hivos' programmes are concentrated in the three southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and in the tribal belt which stretches from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the West, across Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the centre, to Orissa and Jharkhand in the east of the sub-continent. A number of partner organisations with a regional or national focus are located in the major urban centres of Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Delhi. The work of the Regional Office includes a range of financial and non-financial services for the NGO sector, enhancing its monitoring capacity (more systematic and planned interventions); streamlining the programme in the tribal belt; identifying a number of partners who come into the policy spearheads of economic activities, culture, environment, gender, women and development, human rights and HIV/AIDS. In the sectors of economy and culture separate funds have been set up vis-à-vis the Hivos Triodos Fund and the Hivos Culture Fund.

Apart from its various primary functions listed above the Regional Office has stimulated discussions on a number of policy issues by means of seminars, smaller consultations and publications. Workshops have been organised on HIV/AIDS as a human rights issue, accounting systems, co-operatives, women in development, reproductive health, development policies in the '90's, and the impact of structural adjustment policies on the poor, eradication of poverty and quality of aid, health and equity, environment and livelihood support systems, the tribal belt strategy, ICT and development and Culture and the Arts. The workshops are often collaborative processes done with national organisations and NGOs. The publications listed come under the Hivos Technical Report Series, policy papers or monographs. Most of them have a wide circulation in India and abroad.

Hivos has reaffirmed its choice for concentrating on two main population groups in India: The dalit population and the indigenous (tribal) people. The emancipation of minorities and of women is perceived not in isolation but well-grounded and also working towards creating a receptive environment within the country - by reinforcing secularism, pluralism, and democracy. Hivos as an institution believes in integrating policy focus with quality programme development, placing high on its list issues of accountability, long-term goals of social equity and sustainability.

As one of the six Dutch Co-Financing agencies, Hivos derives a large part of its funds from the Co-Financing budget line of the Dutch Ministry for Development Co-operation. Hivos's total expenditures for 2002 in India amounted to 5.57 million Euros. These are inclusive of EU, additional and other funds.

Hivos, 2003

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